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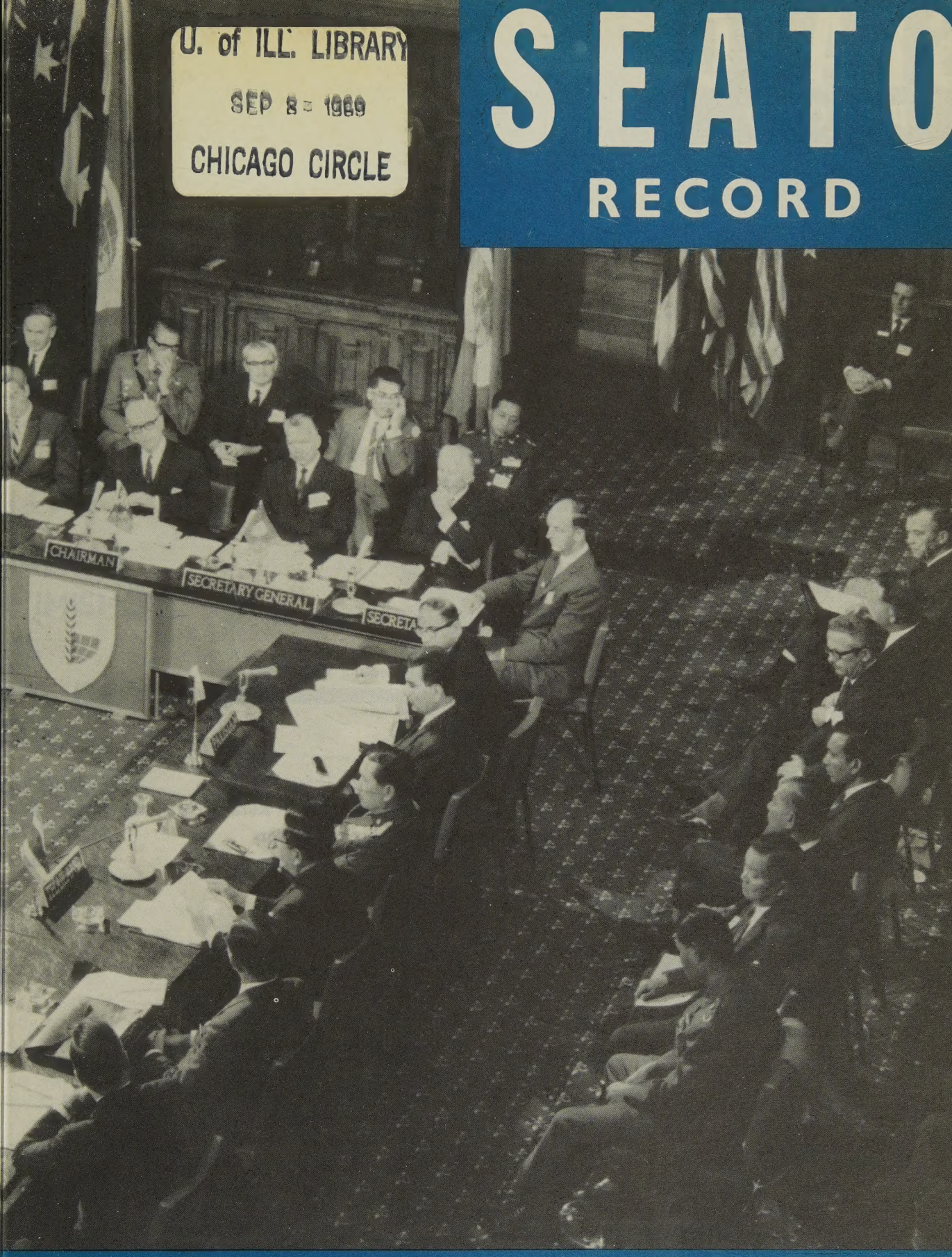

VII No. 2

1968

- THIRTEENTH COUNCIL MEETING
- PARADISE...WITH A TOUCH OF FEVER
- HILL FARMERS ON THE MOVE

SEATO RECORD

SEATO RECORD features significant events in South-East Asia, as well as activities of the Organization and its member nations. It reports statements which reflect attitudes or policies related to SEATO's role as a defensive organization.

SEATO PROJECTS:

SEATO GRADUATE SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING

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SEATO REGIONAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE CENTRE

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COVER PICTURE:

This panoramic view taken from the balcony in the conference chamber of Wellington's Parliament Building shows delegates attending the opening session of SEATO's Thirteenth Council of Ministers' Meeting held there early this month.

"SEATO Record" is published six times a year. Inquiries from official a private organization, educational institutions, libraries etc. are welcomed a should be addressed to the Public Information Office, SEATO Headquarte P.O. Box 517, Bangkok, Thailand.

AUTIOUS PTIMISM ETS ONE OF EATO OUNCIL EETING

A new trend in regional co-operation finding expression in such organizations as the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) facilitated encouraging social and economic progress during the past year despite efforts by the Communists to step up their campaign of subversion and terrorism throughout the area.

This was noted by the SEATO Council of Ministers at their thirteenth meeting held in Wellington, New Zealand, from April 2 to 3.

Both the Council Meeting and the 28th Meeting of the Military Advisers, which preceeded it, came at a critical moment in world events — following by only a matter of hours U.S. President Johnson's momentons decision not to stand for re-nomination in the forthcoming nationwide elections, and his announcement for an indefinite bombing pause over northern areas of North Viet-Nam in a fresh endeavour to bring Hanoi to the conference table to talk peace.

"A bold and generous decision on Viet-Nam" was how the Council of Ministers described President Johnson's announcement of a bombing pause, and one which subsequent events may well show has paid off.

This is not to say however, that at this early stage optimism should not be guarded and tempered by discretion despite Hanoi's tentative agreement to open preliminary talks. It could indeed lead to productive negotiations to end the Viet-Nam conflict. But, as the Council of Ministers' warned in their communique, the Communists at the same time are continuing to intensify their efforts at subverting and undermining free nations in the region by every means at their disposal.

This was reflected, too, in many of the speeches and statements by ministers attending the meeting. Indeed, it might be justifiably said that the whole tone of the proceedings held in the conference room of Wellington's historic Parliament Buildings was one of cautious optimism.

Preliminaries to this year's meeting were marked, as usual, by an impressive flag-raising ceremony, and during their stay in Wellington delegations and officials found time to relax informally at a number of social functions laid on by the host government of New Zealand. The Foreign Ministers of Australia, New Zealand, Thailand and the United States represented their respective Governments. The Secretary of State for Commonwealth Affairs represented the United Kingdom; the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, the Philippines; and the Pakistan High Commissioner to Australia and New Zealand represented the Pakistan Government. France did not send a representative to the meeting, but South Viet-Nam, a protocol State under the SEATO Treaty, was represented, as last year, by Foreign Minister Dr. Tran Van Do in the capacity of an observer.

Representing SEATO were the Secretary-General, General Jesus M. Vargas of the Philippines, and the Deputy Secretary-General, Mr. David A. Wraight of New Zealand.

13th Council of Ministers' Meeting

COMMUNIQUE

THE FOLLOWING IS THE FULL TEXT OF THE FINAL COMMUNIQUE ISSUED AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE 13TH COUNCIL OF MINISTERS' MEETIG IN WELLINGTON.

The Council of the South-East Asia Treaty Organization held its thirteenth meeting in Wellington from 2 April, 1968, under the chairmanship of the Right Honourable Keith Holyoake, C.H., M.P., Prime Min and Minister of External Affairs of New Zealand.

All member governments, except France, participated. The Republic of Viet-Nam, a protocol State, represented by an observer.

In its review of the situation in the Treaty Area, the Council noted that, despite the difficulties ca by continued Communist aggression and efforts at subversion, the encouraging economic and social pro observed when it last met had continued and, in many countries, had accelerated. The Council agreed that progress was facilitated by the steady growth of regional co-operation. This constructive trend found expre during the past year most notably in the formation of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASE In this and in other regional and sub-regional groupings, SEATO members are playing a full part.

The Council noted also that these joint and individual gains would not have been possible without shield which the Manila Treaty has helped to provide, and particularly without the effective defence of Republic of Viet-Nam against overt Communist aggression.

The Council noted, however, that during the past year the Communists have intensified their efforts ag the governments of many free states of South-East Asia, using different forms of aggression — overt attacks, version, infiltration and terrorism — accompanied by vicious propaganda. The Council observed that Comm China is promoting the assault on others, and in attempting to subvert Thailand, they are operating in con

The Council reaffirmed the convictions expressed at its past three meetings that: "History shows that the tolerance of aggression increases the danger to free societies everywhere"; "The rule of law should prevail and that international agreements should be honoured and steps taken to make them operative"; and that "the elimination of aggression is essential to the establishment and maintenance of a reliable peace".

The Council again expressed its conviction that the outcome of the struggle in South-East Asia will have profound effects not only in Asia but throughout the world and that the Communist aggression against independent nations of South-East Asia must not be allowed to succeed. It drew attention to the fact that these views are shared by other nations both in and outside the Treaty Area.

E SEARCH FOR PEACE

The Council commended the persistent efforts of the Republic of Viet-Nam, the United States and other members of the alliance, and interested third parties to bring about a peaceful resolution of the conflict in South-East Asia.

The Council endorsed as fair and reasonable the formula for bringing about peace talks proposed by President Johnson at San Antonio in September 1967, and expressed disappointment that Communist North Viet-Nam has repeatedly rejected this and other offers to open discussions or negotiations.

The Council endorsed unreservedly the bold and generous decision on Viet-Nam announced by President Johnson in his statement of 31 March. It recognized that this presented an opportunity of critical importance for the opening-up of negotiations to end the conflict in Viet-Nam. It endorsed his appeal to the United Kingdom and to the Soviet Union, as co-chairmen of the Geneva Conferences and permanent members of the Security Council, to do their best to bring the parties to the conflict to the negotiating table.

It noted with approval that the United Kingdom was already in touch with the Soviet Union and expressed the hope that the Soviet Union would respond constructively. The Council expressed its earnest hope that North Viet-Nam would respond promptly to this initiative in ways that would result in mutual reductions in the fighting, early and productive negotiations, and a just and lasting peace.

The Council agreed that, whatever the difficulties, the intensive search for a just and lasting peace based upon the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of the Manila Treaty must be continued until stability and security are assured. The member nations renewed their determination to persevere in this search and with their efforts on all fronts, until all the peoples of the area, whatever their political beliefs, are free to devote themselves to constructive efforts to achieve a better life.

IE VIET-NAM SCENE

The Council heard with deep interest a statement by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Viet-Nam.

The Council noted with grave concern North Viet-Nam's continuing aggression by means of armed attack against the Republic of Viet-Nam, in patent violation of the principles of international law and the Geneva Agreement of 1954 and 1962. It also noted that this aggression is sustained by an increasing flow of weapons and supplies from other Communist regimes.

The Council noted that during the past year North Viet-Nam had substantially augmented its aggression by:

(1) *Increasing the infiltration of combat personnel, including many large units of the regular army of North Viet-Nam;*

(2) *Infiltrating large quantities of more destructive weapons;*

(3) *Making battlefields of the cities of the Republic of Viet-Nam in the knowledge that hundreds of thousands of innocent civilians would suffer.*

The Council noted that the Communists had long and deliberately planned the offensive which violated both the most sacred Vietnamese holiday and the truce proclaimed by the Communists themselves. It noted that this further violence had failed in its major objectives. It deplored the additional suffering inflicted on the people of the Republic of Viet-Nam.

The Council again expressed admiration and support for the people and the Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam in their long struggle against aggression. It praised their courage. It applauded their success in conducting national elections, despite vigorous Communist attempts to distrupt them.

The Council commended the measures taken by the Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam to care for the refugees and to repair the damages caused by the attacks, to eliminate corruption, to move ahead with its national programmes of economic and social progress, and to enlarge and strengthen its armed forces.

The Council noted with appreciation the increases during the past year in the military, economic and humanitarian assistance provided the Republic of Viet-Nam by member governments in fulfilment of, or consistent with, their obligations under the South-East Asia Collective Defence Treaty. The Council also noted with appreciation, the assistance given by countries who are not members of SEATO, notably the Republic of Korea.

The Council again recalled that Communist leaders have declared their belief that the assault on the Republic of Viet-Nam is a critical test of what they call "wars of national liberation", but which in reality are a technique of aggression to impose Communist domination. It reaffirmed its conclusion at its last four meetings that the defeat of this aggression is essential to the security of South-East Asia and would provide convincing proof that Communist expansion by such tactics will not be permitted.

THE LAOS SCENE

The Council again expressed its grave concern at North Viet-Nam's continuing and open violation of the 1962 Geneva Agreements through such acts as:

(1) *The maintenance in Laos of units of the regular army of North Vietnam;*

(2) *The intensified use of these forces against the Government and territory of Laos;*

(3) *The expanded use of the territory of Laos to supply and reinforce the Communist forces in the Republic of Viet-Nam and to support insurgency in Thailand;*

(4) *The refusal to the International Control Commission of access to the Communist-held portions of Laos.*

The Council again called for the implementation of the 1962 Geneva Agreements. It expressed continuing support for the efforts of Prime Minister Souvanna Phouma's Government of National Union to obtain peace and secure the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of an independent and neutral Laos.

The Council noted with appreciation the efforts of the United Kingdom, as co-chairman of the Geneva Conferences of 1954 and 1962, to reduce tension and secure respect for the Geneva Agreements of 1962. It expressed the hope that the Soviet Union, as the other co-chairman, would play its part by taking active steps to help maintain the neutrality and independence of Laos.

THE PHILIPPINES SCENE

The Council noted with satisfaction the broadly-based efforts of the Government of the Republic of the Philippines, with support from other member nations, to combat Communist insurgency, especially in central Luzon.

It recognized, in particular, the value of the civic action projects which play a significant role in this regard.

THE THAILAND SCENE

The Council noted that the Royal Thai Government is making a continuing, major contribution to the defence of the Republic of Viet-Nam by making Thai facilities available to other SEATO powers for common defence purposes. In addition, during the last year Thailand has further increased its contribution to the struggle in Viet-Nam by agreeing to despatch a division of ground forces. It has done this despite the threat posed by Communist insurgency within Thailand.

The Council expressed satisfaction with the successful endeavours of the Thai Government and people to promote economic and social development, at national as well as regional levels, and with their determined efforts, relying on their own manpower and available resources, to counter Communist activities directed from outside.

The Council noted that during the last year the Royal Thai Government's programme to provide greater security and increased development to its rural population had made notable progress, particularly in North-East Thailand.

The Council reiterated its firm determination to take all necessary measures to assist Thailand in meeting the Communist threat.

COUNTER SUBVERSION

The Council reaffirmed its support for SEATO activities designed to assist member countries in the area to counter the Communist subversive threat.

It noted with satisfaction the continuing high degree of effectiveness shown by the Secretary-General in finding meaningful ways to provide this assistance.

The Council approved the report of the Military Advisers and paid tribute to the work accomplished by the Military Planning Office since the twelfth meeting of the Council, in particular the continuous planning and periodic military exercises.

TISH DEFENCE POLICY

The Council noted the decision of the United Kingdom Government to withdraw its military forces from Singapore and Malaysia by the end of 1971 and discussed the implications of this decision for SEATO and for the Treaty Area.

The Council welcomed the assurance of the United Kingdom Government that it would continue to contribute to the progress, stability and security of South-East Asia through membership of SEATO and in other ways.

IL CO-OPERATION

The Council expressed its gratification that the Organization had maintained steady progress in various projects related to economic development, cultural affairs and medical research.

It took note of the continuing effort of SEATO to complement work being done on a national or regional basis and in providing for the broadesst regional participation in these endeavours.

The Council agreed that the value of the economic, cultural and medical activities of the Organization had been fully demonstrated and deserved the continued active support of all members.

The Pakistan Delegate wished it to be recorded that he did not participate in the drafting of the communique and that the views expressed in it do not necessarily reflect the position of the Government of Pakistan.

The Council recorded its deep appreciation for the leadership given by Lieut. General Jesus Vargas as Secretary-General, and took pleasure in re-appointing him for a further term of three years.

The Council accepted with pleasure the invitation of the Government of Thailand to hold its fourteenth meeting in Bangkok in 1969.

The Council expressed gratitude to the Government and people of New Zealand for their generous hospitality and warm welcome and its appreciation for the excellent arrangements made for the meeting."

WHAT THEY SAID

EXTRACTS FROM THE OPENING STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS ATTENDING THE 13th SEATO COUNCIL OF MINISTERS' MEETING IN WELLINGTON

EITH HOLYOAKE, RIME MINISTER F NEW ZEALAND

"We are meeting here today to review developments in South-East Asia, against the broad kground of world politics; to consider in what our policies might be shaped in order to help g stability to this critical area; and to determine vhat ways SEATO can best contribute to this ctive. We're to look, realistically, at the forces ch have shaped developments in the area, and to ss, with equal realism, those which are likely to face us in the future. This involves, too, a searching examination of our own organisation.

"I'm well aware, as we all must be, there are differences of view among the countries belonging to this organisation. That's not surprising. It is, indeed, to be expected. The problems and issues we are to discuss are too complex for simple facile conclusions. They need searching examination and the wider the spectrum within which this is done the better.

And let there be no doubt: these are indeed difficult times.

"What is being determined in Viet-Nam is whether the people of that unfortunate country are to be able to decide for themselves under what form of government they shall live. The outcome of that struggle is of vast importance to all the people of South-East Asia and to all of us who are concerned for the well-being of the people of that area.

"That's why, at this moment, it's no exaggeration to say the course of history has been checked while the men in Hanoi make a most fateful decision. They can, by entering promptly into negotiations, respond positively to President Johnson's decision to suspend indefinitely the bombing of most of North Viet-Nam. Or they can, as they have in the past, attempt by stealth to take advantage of this dramatic new peace initiative.

"Upon North Viet-Nam rests the decision which may prove the turning point in the long search for a peaceful settlement. The Communist leaders in Hanoi will bear a heavy responsibility indeed if they fail to meet the challenge which has been thrown to them.

"Our deliberations take place at a challenging time. We need to respond to the press of events with skill and imagination. Our determination to resist aggression must be firm, our search for peace must be relentless."

PAUL HASLUCK, EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER, AUSTRALIA

"Regional security and regional development cannot be undertaken in isolation from the rest of the world. They are related to the structure of power in the world as a whole and to the general health of the world economy...

"Australia sees great advantage in SEATO as part of the general co-operation of countries inside and outside the region. It is an important instrument of international co-operation in the field of regional security. It is not the only instrument for co-operation; and not all the international associations have common membership. This diversity is a good thing, and something on which to build. Australia will continue to participate actively in SEATO...

"In Australia we have said repeatedly that we seek a political solution in Viet-Nam and resist the attempts of North Viet-Nam to decide the issue solely by force of arms. Hence we readily concurred in the proposal announced yesterday by the President of the United States, after high-level consultation with the Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam, about the bombing of North Viet-Nam.

"In taking this step, the South Vietnamese and United States Governments and their allies are accepting a tremendous military restraint. At a time when Hanoi and the Viet Cong have been ruthlessly escalating the war, we have chosen to de-escalate our effort in an attempt to open the way to negotiations. The Communists have sought to create the impression that the only thing that stood in the way of negotiations was the maintenance of bombing of North Viet-Nam. The President's statement is a clear indication of the genuine Allied readiness to talk and our willingness to forego military advantage to bring this about. The whole world is now looking to Hanoi for its response."

JOSE INGLES, UNDER-SECRETARY FOREIGN AFFAIRS, PHILIPPINES

"Since the founding of SEATO in Manila on September 8, 1954, the reality of the threat of Communist aggression and subversion in the Treaty Area has progressively materialised. In the past year, terrorist and subversive Communist activities in Thailand and the Philippines have intensified. Even neutralist Burma, Cambodia and Laos have not been spared...

"We welcome the latest initiative of the United States to bring the contending parties in Viet-Nam closer to a political settlement. The unilateral and unconditional decision of President Johnson to order the cessation of bombing and bombardment of North Viet-Nam except in a limited area north of the Demilitarized Zone, is a bold first step that could lead to peace negotiations. We hope that Hanoi will respond...

"This development should serve to emphasize the true direction of the SEATO allied effort in Viet-Nam which is not to escalate the war but to escalate the peace...

"There is, however, another development that cannot but have its effect on the Organization and the Treaty Area. We refer to the phased withdrawal of British forces from South-East Asia. We can understand the considerations which have moved our British friends in making this fateful decision. Nevertheless, we cannot deny the impact it has made upon the military posture of SEATO."

"At this moment.. most relevant ques- appear to be: does Communist threat to freedom and inde- ence of the nations his region still exist? Or has it receded or van- ?

THANAT KHOMAN, FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTER, THAILAND

"As to Thailand, it has been openly and publicly tened with guerilla warfare and official announce- s from Peking regularly and shamelessly claim sion of guerilla activities to various provinces of Kingdom...

"One has to recognize that while Communist nes in various parts of the world may or may not changed their tactics, they still share one important mon policy, that of supporting the struggle for they euphemistically call national liberation...

"To our deep regret and compelled by the insa- e appetites for domination and the manifest ten- y for expansionism of the neighbouring Commu- powers, there can be no other alternative except aintain whatever form of collective defence is now able.

"What stands out clearly now is that the present ctive defence organization owes its continued ex- ce to these blatant acts of aggression and ominous ts to our free existence. Without them the South- Asian region would have witnessed a much greater lity and progress toward more secure national regional independence which represents the true e of the nations of this area...

"A peaceful and secure existence for our nations nds primarily on how successfully we use our ts in achieving regional solidarity and in building w South-East Asian society resting on the found- s of freedom, equality and partnership."

EORGE THOMSON, EC. OF STATE, OMMONWEALTH FFAIRS, U.K.

"My Government has been compelled for economic reasons to take the decision to withdraw our forces from Malaysia and Singapore in 1971. a decision which is bound to have a profound ence on the area. I wish that circumstances could allowed us a slightly longer period to carry this gh, but even as things are we shall still be main- ng our military presence for another 3½ years and this is quite a long time. I know that many of my colleagues around this table have been disturbed at what we have been forced to do.

"I regret this but I am sure you will understand that Britain is compelled to give absolute priority to restoring the strength of its economic base. We do so not in order to turn our back on our alliances in some neo-isolationist mood, but in order to contribute more effectively to co-operation in a way consistent with our economic strength. How could Britain be isolationist? We live by world trade.

"We have — and will always have — a deep vested interest in global stability. We are not trying to solve our economic problems at the expense of our SEATO allies. The best evidence of that is the harshest Budget in British history. The British people will be paying their higher taxes during a period when we shall continue to maintain substantial forces in the Far East, and shall be giving large sums of extra aid to Malaysia and Singapore to help them adjust their economies to our withdrawal.

"That I venture to submit is the behaviour of a responsible ally. It is the best evidence that in withdrawing our forces we are not abandoning our interests in Asia...

"We believe that SEATO continues to have an important role in contributing to the security of South-East Asia. Our military role will inevitably have to take account of the diminution in our forces deployed in the area but we do not intend to diminish our support for SEATO activities in other fields. And I would remind you here that our contribution through SEATO is only a small part of our effort to promote those objectives for the benefit of the peoples of South-East Asia...

"I turn now to Viet-Nam. My Government has given unequivocal support to the efforts which the American Government have been making to bring the war to an end. We therefore welcome unreservedly the bold and generous decisions which President Johnson announced yesterday... These are major steps to de-escalate the conflict. New prospects are opened up that a way forward may now be found to the settlement we all so earnestly desire.

"The future of South-East Asia lies primarily in the hands of its own people. But in present circumstances they clearly need the help of the other members of SEATO. At the same time the merits of regional co-operation are increasingly being recognized as holding the key for the future."

Mr. DEAN RUSK, SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE UNITED STATES

"...Nobody in the world wants peace in Viet-Nam more than the Chiefs of Government represented here. Our efforts to move this matter to the negotiating table have been unremitting...

"Last night, as you know, President Johnson announced that, until further notice, he was ordering our aircraft and naval vessels not to bombard the northern areas of North Viet-Nam.

"I hope you will agree that the President's offer is as fair as any reasonable man could ask. If Hanoi does not respond, more hard fighting lies ahead. Clearly, Hanoi has been relying heavily on divisions within the free world and dissent within SEATO member countries. We must see to it that Hanoi realizes how futile are its efforts to win in SEATO capitals what it cannot win on the battlefield..."

TRAN VAN DO, FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTER, SOUTH VIET-NAM (OBSERVER)

"..The Communist 'Tet' offensive against 35 cities in South Viet-Nam shocked the world by its savageness and its ruthlessness. On the one hand, it shows the Communists' complete disregard for human lives in bringing the war in the midst of heavily populated areas. On the other hand, by its concerted attack all over South Viet-Nam, Hanoi openly dropped every pretence that the war is, in fact, a Southern indigenous uprising against the Government.

"Some professional pessimsts jumped to the conclusion that the war has being lost. Nothing of the sort. The Communists suffered their worst single defeat since the beginning of the war with the loss of more than 9,000 weapons, 40,000 of their elite troops and three two-star generals. Their claim to have large popular support among the urban population has proved to be only self-delusion...

"The enemy had hoped that in causing enough destruction and suffering, he would instill fear and despair in our minds making us ready to accept anything, even Communist rule. On the contrary, this, technique of wearing-down did not succeed. We are not blind to our own sufferings but we know also the price to be paid if we give in.

To face new demands for manpower, our Government has taken measures to call up 135,000 more soldiers this year. Civil Defence is being organized. Arms and weapons will be issued to civil servants, to students and to the civilian population for the defence of their homes and towns.

"No unpopular Government would dare to trust its people with weapons and this civil defence scheme is the measure of the confidence of our Government in the will of our people to resist, Communism.

"More than anything else, this war is a test of will. The enemy has professed his aim to outlast us. We are equally confident that we have the will to resist and fight to the final victory if given adequate support. After all, we have been doing that for the last ten years."

LIEUT. GEN. JESUS M. VARGAS, SECRETARY-GENERAL OF SEATO

"Despite Communist China's muddied reputation amongst its near neighbours, it continues to try to extend its exploitation of the Overseas Chinese; it continues to attempt to foment discontent with properly constituted governments.

In these circumstances, SEATO cannot abdicate its responsibility as the only collective defence and security Organization in the area.

"I am sure that our only hope at this juncture, purely from a sense of the basic realities of the situation is collective defence, and our organization of collective defence is SEATO. A purely regional defence organization would not, I am afraid, be practicable in these times without the men, the supplies and the great powers to back it...

"It is fervently to be hoped that Hanoi will not capitalize on the American de-escalation by consolidating its position and by infiltrating men and supplies to make up past losses.

"It is evident that the quickening pace of British military withdrawal from South-East Asia does pose certain problems of a gap in the security arrangements of the area. But I am sure that the gap will be filled. In the long term, we agree with the United Kingdom Government that its country must be strong economically to be a worthwhile ally. And we are heartened by the British assurances that the United Kingdom intends to remain a member of SEATO and to meet its military responsibilities in South-East Asia as far as it is able, which in these days of swift communication and facility of transport should be more than possible..."

PARADISE

... with a touch of fever

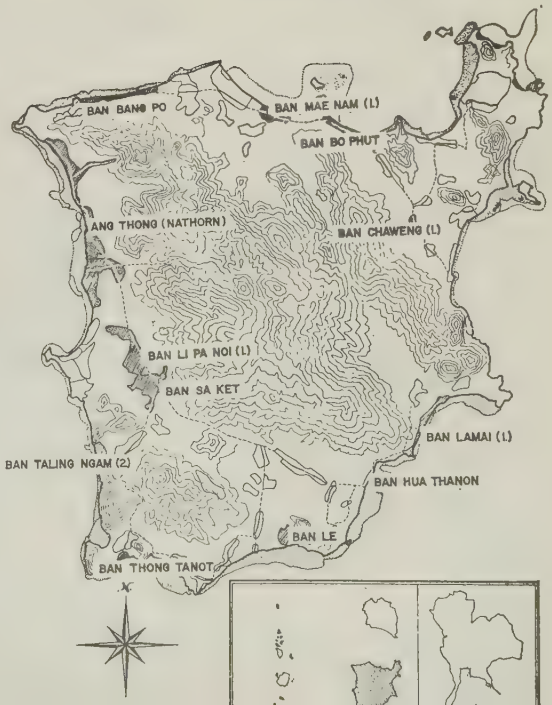
By **JOHN HAMILTON**

• *Pictures by Stanley Dziedzic*

r those of you ho want to get ay from it all y not visit iland's para- se island? re are balmy eezes....there palm-fringed ches of silver d lapped by quoise waves ....there are l mountains shed by ice- d waterfalls nbling down ir jungle-cov- d flanks..... re are rare ter-flies, flam- ant orchids, mp melons, l other exotic a and fauna.

COUNTLESS such blurbs are churned out daily by disbelieving PRO's who are paid to pile gushing adjective upon gushing adjective in an endeavour to woo unsuspecting tourists to what are more often than not down-and-out parts of the tropical world; blurbs that are embellished by technicolour pictures of "idyllic" places that the weary pen-pushers have never set eyes upon — nor are ever likely to so — leading as they do, sheltered lives behind the ed doors of plush travel agencies that pepper the es of countries without a climate.

Extraordinary as it may seem, however, so far as n Samui island in the Gulf of Thailand is concerned, as everything that our sample handout claims — there indeed flamboyant orchids; the beaches are breathtak-



ingly beautiful—but with one unfortunate exception: mosquitoes (ouch!)—and a fever they transmit: Haemorrhagic fever to be more exact.

That is why the island, while occasionally drawing tourists and holiday makers to its shores, has mainly attracted teams of research workers from the SEATO Medical Research Laboratory in Bangkok.

Until late 1965 Koh Samui with its happy-go-lucky population of 32,000 Thais basked placidly in the tropical sunshine, virtually undisturbed by visitors from across the 38 miles of sea that separate it from the mainland province of Surattani.

Fever strikes

Then one day without any warning, fever struck down six young children. All recovered except one, who later died. The island's Thai physicians wisely recognized the symptoms at once as being those of haemorrhagic fever—until that time unheard of on the island. Blood tests subsequently confirmed their diagnoses. It was a signal for SEATO's medical research workers, who had been studying this disease from other areas for a long time, to initiate a research project on Koh Samui.

Indeed, the mystery of the whys and wherefores of this disease making its appearance in such an isolated spot was in itself an intriguing challenge and one which spurred the researchers to launch an investigation. As Major Phillip Winter, Chief Epidemiologist of the SEATO Medical Research Laboratory put it: "Ideal conditions for research into many diseases—especially of the type transmitted by mosquitoes such as haemorrhagic fever—are small isolated communities. In Koh Samui we have just such an ideal in the form of a small island of about 90 square miles with a remoteness that limits the mobility of its population, particularly those of the age group most susceptible to haemorrhagic fever. Under these conditions we felt we could obtain a clear and accurate picture of the pattern of this disease, whether concerned with breeding and migratory habits of mosquitoes or with the disease itself."

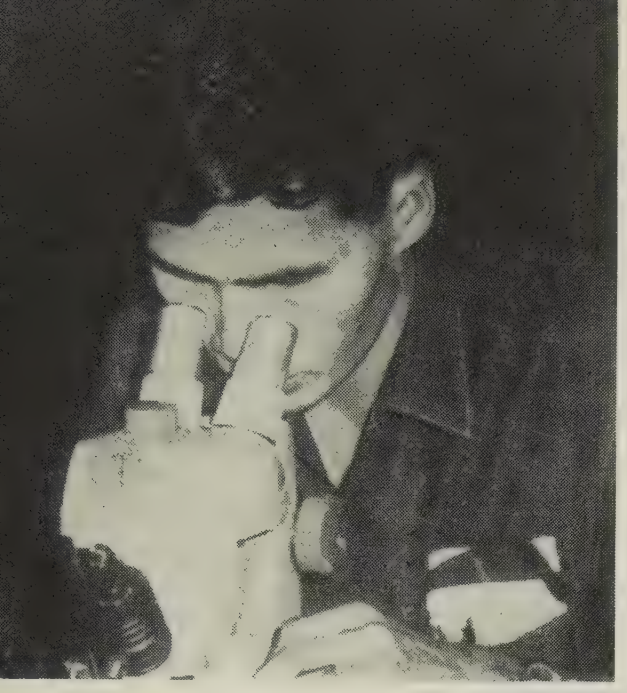
Thus a team of research workers was hasti-

Blood samples

Mrs. Pannee and Mrs. Piyanard, two nurses with the research team on Koh Samui Island, are seen here taking a blood sample from a patient with fever for examination by laboratory technicians.

Studying parasites

Master Sergeant Robert Dewey of the Department of Epidemiology at the SEATO Medical Laboratory (left) discusses the identification of mosquitoes with Mr. Withoon and other Thai researchers of the laboratory staff during a survey on Koh Samui.



Eye to eye

One of the Thai members of the research team on Koh Samui is seen here studying mosquitoes through a microscope.

assembled and on January 10th 1965 they set sail
m Bangkok aboard a Thai Navigation steamer. Their
ival on the island two days later at first set many
ngues wagging among the local inhabitants. Their
pearance alone, armed with microscopes, spray guns
d research equipment was enough to excite comment.
t when they were seen examining the "emptiness"
water jars and coconut husks, scurrying about
th little nets and glass jars trapping mosquitoes, their
riosity got the better of them.

Only with the valuable help and advice of the
and's two local physicians were they able to under-
nd what it was all about. From then on the team
re able to forge ahead.

One of the first and most significant discoveries
ief Entomologist Dr. Douglas Gould made was
t the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito was not the only species
the island, nor the only transmitter of haemorrhagic
er. Its less domesticated cousin the *Aedes albopictus*
ich lives elusively amongst old coconut husks and
shrubbery was found to carry haemorrhagic fever
us as well.

Meanwhile, the team were expecting a major
idemic of the disease to occur on the island during
following monsoon and preparations were made
launch a full study of this. It was just as they
ticipated: the first case of haemorrhagic fever was
orted on July 10th 1966. Between then and October no less than 99 children were struck down by the disease or dengue fever variants of it.

Some were severe cases, others more mild, but all fortunately survived except for one. Dengue viruses were recovered from a total of 25 patients: three of the four known types of dengue virus were represented. One of these three types was also recovered from several vector mosquitoes examined during the epidemic.

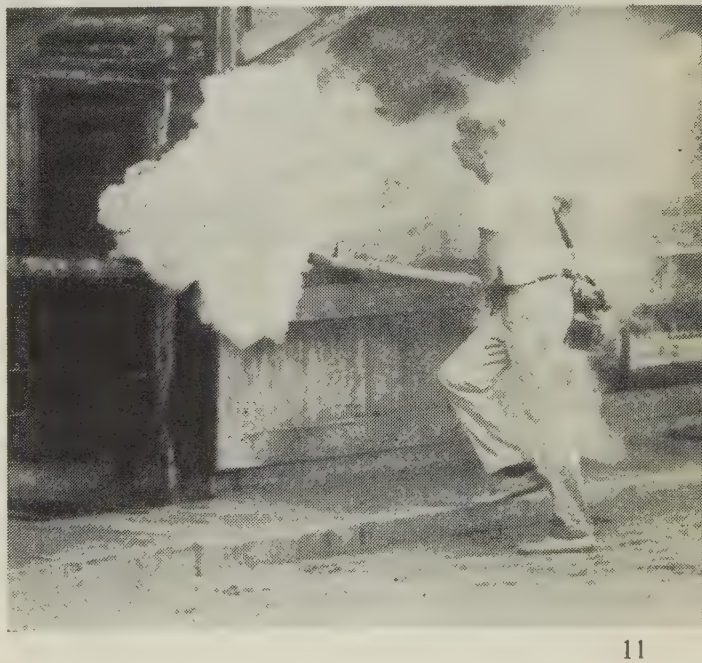
Natural resistance

Other surveys were launched, including one amongst 600 island children in the village of Ang Thong to find out the extent to which they had built up a natural resistance to the disease—in other words, to find out whether they possessed antibodies. From this it was estimated that during the 1966 epidemic about 4,500 children had been infected by the dengue virus (which causes haemorrhagic fever), but that the majority either had only mild symptoms of the disease or else none at all.

This and other previous studies lent credence to the theory that a child who is infected with dengue virus for the first time becomes ill with classical dengue fever, a relatively mild illness, from which he quickly recovers. But if he is infected again with a different

Smoking them out

An insecticide is being used here with a new type of apparatus that spreads the insecticide more thickly in the form of a fog.



type of dengue virus, after a certain period of time which still has to be defined, there is a definite chance that he will develop haemorrhagic fever together with the shock symptoms that accompany it.

At all events the researchers obtained evidence that during an epidemic of haemorrhagic fever only relatively few children became profoundly ill, while the majority of infections passed unnoticed.

Similar research carried out during a second epidemic on the island which ocurred in July 1967 confirmed these observations. During these two epidemics the team was able to isolate all four known types of dengue virus from patients on the island.

In Bangkok, information and statistics supplied by the team were continually being equated and classified together with research being done on specimens and samples under the direction of Lt. Col. Philip Russell, the Chief Virologist.

It might well be asked just what all this painstaking research on Koh Samui is leading to? What is the purpose behind it?

Broadly speaking, of course, the aim is prevention and cure. Unlike other types of disease, however, where effective vaccines can often be developed to induce immunity, the existence of several different types of haemorrhagic fever viruses rules out the development of a vaccine as a practical proposition at present. "Consequently", said Col. Russell, "we have to focus attention elsewhere and the obvious place is on the mosquito itself and its breeding places."

Moreover, the discovery of two vectors complicates the issue. Dr. Gould explained that normally there is only one carrier mosquito, *Aedes aegypti* and this mosquito is relatively easy to control. "Because it dwells in households and breeds in domestic water jars and other implements it is a practical matter to eliminate it. Not so with the *Aedes albopictus*. He is an elusive fellow who chooses to breed anywhere and everywhere from rain water gathered in the empty husks of coconuts, to tree holes and bamboo."

The answer to this problem may well rest with a new insecticide which has been developed in the United States and is being tested for practical use in Koh Samui. It is appropriately called "Abate".

Tests with this insecticide so far have produced encouraging results with a marked reduction in mosquito population in the island. However, the main purpose is to prevent the risk of the disease escalating to epidemic proportions by eliminating at least one of the mosquito vectors even though the more elusive species may continue to breed in moderate numbers. Extensive spraying operations currently being planned will, it is hoped, prevent the annual epidemic which would normally be expected to occur later this year during the rains.

United States Department of Agriculture observers are also joining the team to investigate the full effects of this new insecticide, for it is the first time it has been used in a natural project as distinct from tests carried out under contrived conditions.

Add to this the vast improvements that have been made in treating haemorrhagic fever and Koh Samui could indeed be on its way to becoming "The answer to a tourist's prayer."

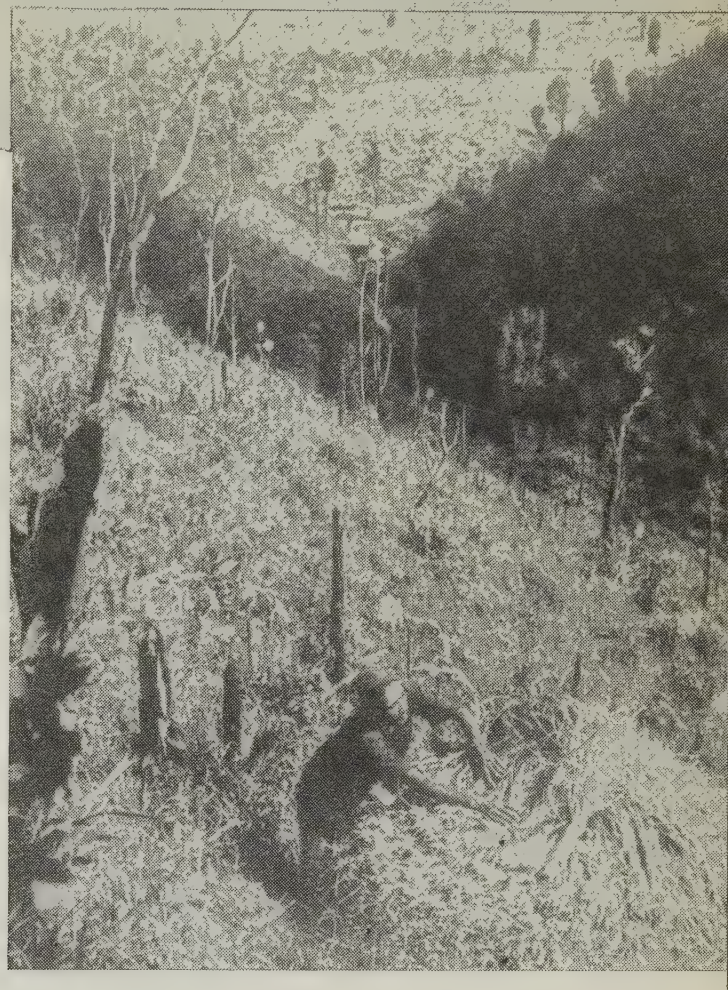
Pictures by Stanley Dziedzic

Seascape

This small fishing village is typical of many attractive scenes on Koh Samui The mainland and other islands are on the horizon.

THE PROBLEMS OF SHIFTING CULTIVATION AMONG TRIBAL FARMERS IN THE HILLS OF NORTHERN THAILAND HAVE PREOCCUPIED AGRICULTURAL EXPERTS FOR A LONG TIME. DOES IT REALLY HARM THE LAND? CAN ALTERNATIVE CROPS BE INTRODUCED EFFECTIVELY? PETER HINTON, AUSTRALIAN ADVISER UNDER SEATO, TO THE TRIBAL RESEARCH CENTRE IN CHIENGMAI DISCUSSES HERE SOME OF THESE QUESTIONS

hill farmers on the move



IIFTING cultivation occurs when farmers clear a patch of jungle, burn the fallen vegetation, cule their crops, and then, in the next agricultural on, move on to another piece of land.

Research has shown that in some parts of northThailand, this method has caused wastage of land e potentially valuable forest has been cut down, use of the one area of land in successive years has ed soil erosion. The Meo tribe are the main ofers in this respect. However, the Meo constitute about 15 per cent of the population of northern land living above an altitude of two thousand

Most of the communities of the hills have mad to develop a system of swidden (or shifting) cultivation which allows economical and productive use of land resources.

Many Karen communities have, for example, been farming the one area of land for a century or more, while still managing to produce enough rice for their needs. About 45 per cent of the population of the hills are Karen tribesmen.

The Karen have made swidden cultivation an economic possibility because they are careful to conserve their land resources: they never use a single field for more than one year at a time. After cultivating their crop, they will leave a field in fallow for as long as ten years. By deliberately avoiding cutting timber from around water courses, they pre-

vent siltation of streams; by leaving stands of timber in their fields they prevent erosion, and ensure that seeds will be dropped to allow the regeneration of natural vegetation. Research at Poulangar, in the far south of Chiengmai province has shown that the Yao take precautions which are similar to the Karen.

The Karen, the Meo, and the Yao are not the only people who cultivate their crops in the hills in unirrigated fields. At least six other tribal groups are active hill swidden farmers. Further, and most significantly, more and more Thai farmers are moving to the hills each year to plant their rice. This is not because they choose to do so—it has become, for them, a simple matter of economic necessity.

The present population growth rate among the Thai in northern Thailand is one of the highest in the world, being only a little less than four per cent a year. Because population is increasing at such a rate, the area of land per head of population in the alluvial valleys has decreased at an alarming rate during the last decade. Many families have found that it has been necessary to move to land in the foothills.

A young girl of the Akha Tribe—one of the six main tribes in northern Thailand is pictured here carding or combing part of her village's cotton crop.

Each year, new families move into the foothills, forcing the initial Thai hill cultivators further and further into the uplands. This trend appears likely to continue, unless drastic measures are taken to stem the population growth rate in the northern valleys.

The increase of population among the hill tribes, such as the Meo, Yao, Lahu and Karen, has been less dramatic than among the Thai. This is mainly because these people live in inaccessible regions, beyond the reach of government health services, which have been strikingly successful in lowering the infant mortality rate and raising general health of the population (particularly by malaria suppression) in the lowlands. Nevertheless, the tribal population has been increasing steadily through migration across the borders of Thailand from Laos and Burma.

It is clear that this growing population will not be able to overflow into the lowlands, for it is itself a product of land shortage in the plains. It is also clear that irrigation cannot be developed on any significant scale in the uplands, for steep hillsides do not lend themselves to this type of development. In consequence it seems inevitable that swidden agriculture will persist—and indeed increase for an indeterminable period.

What approach should the Government adopt to the problems of expanding swidden cultivation? At a recent symposium held at the Tribal Research Centre, research officers contributed a number of suggestions. First of all, they felt that the Government must plan for swidden improvement. Some communities in the hills, like the Karen, are careful to conserve the valuable land which they occupy by leaving some forest, and allowing ample time for soil regeneration. Others, like the Meo, use methods which can be wasteful and damaging. Such people need to be taught that land resources are not unlimited, and must be nurtured with care and skill. Researchers considered that the Government should first concentrate on training these people in methods of combining swidden cultivation with soil and forest conservation.

Many researchers believe that as population increases in the hills, disputes over land ownership will

ome more frequent. They suggest that the Gov-
ment should consider granting land titles to peo-
who live in the hills. At present land titles have
n granted only to some groups living in the pe-
nery of the uplands. The main obstacle in the way
granting land titles more widely is the fact that
ne peoples, like the Meo and the Lahu, often move
n one place to another, and that forestry regula-
as stipulate that all of the hills are forestry reserve.
agricultural extension work aimed at swidden im-
vement is successful, then itinerant farmers should
able to farm the same area on a carefully planned
le while obtaining adequate yields without having
change their residence every few years.

iority needs

At the same time, there is now a pressing human
d for the agricultural development of the uplands,
l many researchers feel that this need should have
prity over conservation of forest resources on the
sent scale. In any case, much of the timber in the
s is of little commercial value, and the present
nket ban on the cutting of timber is difficult to
orce.

It has been suggested that certain areas contain-
valuable timber should be maintained as strictly
iced forest reserves, while the remainder of the hill
ntry is thrown open for agricultural exploitation by
nmunities holding legal title to the land they occupy.

Some authorities have proposed the development
marketable crops which could be grown by hill
ple. Indeed, the opportunities for cultivating crops
ich are not at present grown in northern Thailand
considerable. The hill altitudes of the uplands,
cool climate, and the fertility of much of the soil
uitable for growing citrus fruits, tea, coffee, to-
co, cool climate vegetables and for dairy farming.
wever, the small peasant farmer runs up against
midable difficulties when he tries to transport and
rket his produce.

oviding employment

The hills are rugged, roads are few, and most
nmunities are a long way from markets. Instead
commercial crop development by small farmers,
ne researchers have suggested that the Government
ld encourage entrepreneurs with capital who could
elop such crops along commercial plantation lines.
terprises of this sort would give employment to
ple who live in the hills while contributing signi-
ntly to the wealth of the nation. With ample
ital, with incentives from the Government, entre-
preneurs should be able to overcome the difficulties of transportation and develop markets for their produce. Already in some areas, in fact, uplanders derive income from working in mines which have been developed in the hills.

The Tribal Research Centre is analysing the effects of swidden cultivation and the possibilities of agricultural development in the hills. Information supplied by the Centre's research workers is being used in working out carefully planned and scientifically based policies for the use of hill land resources in the belief that with care and imagination, problems may be overcome and the northern uplands harnessed to make a worthwhile contribution to the economy of Thailand.

The Centre has received assistance from three nations—Australia, the United Kingdom and the United States—under their respective SEATO aid programmes.

●

A woman of the Akha tribe in northern Thailand uses a simple form of loom upon which she is weaving coarse cotton thread into garments.

RUSK TESTIFIES

The following are excerpts from U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk's second-day testimony before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations on March 12:

"We are not the ones who are raising conditions about negotiations. We have said repeatedly, first to the 17 non-aligned nations who call for a peace — for negotiations without precondition — that we would negotiate at any time without any preconditions whatsoever.

"Now they have raised a major condition on their side with regard to stopping the bombing at a time when they are carrying out major military operations. Now, we have said that we assume that they will not take advantage of any cessation of bombing. They reject that. They rejected it directly in private contacts, they have rejected it publicly as wholly unacceptable.

"On the matter of the Geneva Conference, there should be no doubt that we are prepared for a Geneva Conference on South-East Asia or any part of it. If the two co-chairmen can arrange such a conference we will be there. It is simple and it has no conditions, no conditions of any sort; we will be there.

"I think this might be more easily worked out by third parties than by direct talks, but if intermediaries could quietly and discreetly work out practical steps, de facto in that there are no contracts involved, there are no embarrassments to anybody, in which certain steps are taken to reduce the level of the violence, the United States would co-operate.

"This is one of the most baffling and frustrating aspects of this situation. I know that passions must be kept under control, but I think there is some room for some indignation over the repeated rejection by Hanoi of even the smallest steps toward peace, even the smallest ones.

"So I cannot lead you to the hope that we see at the present time any clear interest in Hanoi in a peaceful settlement as distinguished from manoeuvres connected with their persisting in their attempt to seize South Viet-Nam

. . . On a bombing pause

"Hanoi's attitude has been that a pause is an ultimatum, and they have been pressing for a complete and unconditional cessation of the bombing throughout the country, while they themselves go ahead with their military operations without any impairment whatever.

"I would have to say that no one in the world has been able to tell us that Hanoi would hold its hand in any way militarily if we should stop the bombing. Hanoi refuses to, and no one else in the world, therefore, is able to. They have categorically rejected the San Antonio Formula and the reason for it, undoubtedly, is just exactly that point. We have no reason to believe that they do not intend to continue their military operations full scale."

. . . On the 'Tet offensive'

"It is true the enemy did not seize and hold any one of these cities they attacked. That is a matter of fact. It is true that they did not get a popular uprising among the people that they apparently expected. That simply is a matter of fact. If they had in mind that they would enter and destroy the American Embassy, they didn't do it. Now, that is matter of fact.

"It is true we have had a setback in the Tet offensive, and practically nobody has referred to the Tet ensive bringing the war into the cities as an escalation by the other side. That word 'escalation' is reserved for us...."

. . . On civilian casualties

"One must have deep compassion for the common people who are caught up in this struggle, and I think this adds to the sense of indignation with regard to those who are sending their armed forces into South Viet-Nam for the purpose of seizing it.

"Despite the fact that there are occasional stories here and there about one or another incident, our n armed forces act with great regard for what happens to civilians.

"In many situations they draw the civilians out of particular areas before military operations are undertaken, I have no doubt that we have ourselves suffered additional casualties because of the effort of our own n to be careful about civilian casualties.

"I can't help but compare that with what appears to be the summary execution of some 400 in Hue that been reported. I can't help but hold the other side responsible for the fact that they brought battle into cities themselves during the Tet offensive, knowing that it would involve civilian casualties.

. . . On reunification

"We have said that if the South Vietnamese people vote for reunification we would accept that result. I am sure that North Viet-Nam would not be willing to reunify on a non-Communist basis, and I am sure that the Buddhists and the Catholics and the Montagnards and the other sects, and the millions who fled from Hanoi ten years ago, would not wish to reunify on a Communist basis. So that is a jor obstacle. But we feel at least the South Vietnamese ought to have a chance to express their views that subject themselves and not have this issue settled for them by force."

. . . On Asian countries

"I don't believe there is any member of this committee who thinks that Laos, with its two million gentle and civilized people, ought not to have the right to live at peace without having foreign troops on its soil. I doubt that there is anyone on this committee who thinks that Cambodia ought not to have a chance to be independent, safe and neutral in its present territory without having foreign troops ting on to its territory against the will of its government.

"It wouldn't cost Hanoi very much militarily to keep Cambodia out of these operations and not draw mbodia into these violences. They won't take that step. We have repeatedly urged that they do something out their recent and solemn commitments with respect to Laos. They brush it aside.

"It is our hope that in Thailand, for example, and in Cambodia, it will be possible for their own local

forces to nip this Communist infiltration in the bud and take advantage of some of the mistakes perhaps that were made in the earlier stages in Viet-Nam to prevent its presenting that kind of problem.

"Certainly there is no interest on the part of the U.S. to extend this violence in Viet-Nam to Laos and Cambodia. There is nothing but desire on our side to eliminate or de-escalate the violence.

"We can hope that when the Chinese fully understand, as they develop their own weapons, what these weapons are and what they can do, that the weapons themselves will carry with them some prudence.

"We can also hope when the second generation of leadership appears in China that they will have somewhat different views than the first generation, the veterans of the Long March who are now in control of that country, and that the overwhelming necessity for peace in the world as compared with nuclear exchanges will be as apparent to them as it is to everyone else.

"I think there is some prospect that the free nations of Asia will steadily strengthen themselves not only internally, making it more difficult for "wars of national liberation," but also will draw closer and closer together in regional co-operation.

"I think there is a decent peace that can be achieved in South-East Asia. I think it is important for the peace of the world that decent peace be achieved, and I think it is most important of all that the United States meet its solemn commitments as a part of the structure of peace in the world.

. . . On the moral aspect

"We take the view that wherever there is a country which is entitled to live as envisaged in the United Nations Charter, a member of the world community taking care of its own affairs, not bothering anybody else with aggressive action, that there is a situation that is in the interests of the United States because of our great interest in that kind of world community.

"The major crisis of our day, of our period of history, is between those who are trying to organize a world community as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and those who are trying to organize a world community on the basis of what they call the world revolution. Now, this is a very complex problem because there is no monolithic Communist bloc, even though the Communist countries that I know believe that the world revolution is a proper basis for the organization of the world society. Some of them use techniques that are extremely dangerous, among them are these "wars of liberation". At issue is whether force is going to be an instrument of policy or whether disputes are to be settled by peaceful means.

"I must say I am concerned about the moral myopia of some of the discussion that I have heard about Viet-Nam. I think there is a moral question in the attempt on the part of North Viet-Nam to send tens of thousands of its armed forces down to impose a political solution on South Viet-Nam. I think there is a moral question involved in coming to Geneva and signing the Laos agreement of 1962 and treating it with contempt and having 40,000 of their troops in Laos today.

"I think there is a moral question involved in Peking and Hanoi or whoever else is responsible in not letting Cambodia live the way it wants to live without that outside interference.

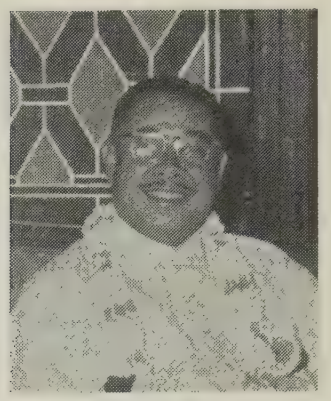
"I think there is a moral issue involved in our making a pledge and how we respond to it. I think there are many, many moral questions here. But I think deeply that the chief moral question is to be faced by those who are not prepared to sit down and make peace.

"The greatest, most revolutionary idea now existent in the world continues to be that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. That is a deep commitment on the part of the United States.

"The moral philosophers have debated it but the American people believed it, and I do not know any other basis for political power than the people themselves. Now, why not give these people out there a chance instead of having these battations moving into South Viet-Nam to say to them that they have got to be the subjects of a man called Ho Chi Minh?"

MARCOS

and



PRAPASS

TALK THINGS OVER

ENERAL Prapass Charusathiara, Deputy Prime Minister of Thai- d paid official visits to four neigh- uring countries over a period of ee weeks in March. In turn, he ited the Philippines Republic, the public of China, Japan and the public of Korea.

General Prapass, who is Commander-in-Chief of Royal Thai Army and Minister for the Interior cribed his trip as a goodwill tour designed to promote se cultural, economic and military ties between these ions.

The General spent four days in the Philippines d Korea, a week in Japan and eight days in iwan.

On his arrival at Manila on March 3, General apass was given a 19-gun salute and reviewed a litary guard of honour. Later, at a reception at the Presidential Palace, President Marcos presented him with the Philippines Legion of Honour. Following informal talks in Manila President Marcos acclaimed the close ties that existed between their two countries as evidenced by membership of the Asian and Pacific Council (ASPAC), the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the South-East Asian Ministers of Education Council. Besides discussions on the political situation, views were exchanged on regional development and education.

Accompanied by Foreign Minister, Narciso Ramos, General Prapass flew to Baguio, a mountain resort about 150 miles to the north of Manila, where he paid a call at the Military Academy and reviewed a military parade in his honour. In a statement there, Mr. Ramos foreshadowed that proposals for changes in SEATO

President Ferdinand Marcos is seen here corating Thailand's De- ty Prime Minister, neral Prapass Charu- hiara, with the Philip- es Legion of Honour, nk of Commander, at special ceremony at lacanang Palace. On left is the President's fe, the First Lady.

might be presented at the forthcoming meeting of the Council of Ministers in Wellington. These would seek to forge the eight-nation defence alliance into a more effective instrument for countering Communist subversion within the Treaty Area.

General Prapass gave it as his view that SEATO should have taken an active part in the Viet-Nam war. He further indicated that he favoured an invasion of North Viet-Nam by the Allied Forces if this would bring the war to an end; and also stressed the need for closer co-operation among Asian countries in fighting Communism in the region.

In the Republic of China, General Prapass twice met with President Chiang to exchange views on the world situation in general and particularly the Communist threat in Asia. The cordial relations between Taipei and Thailand were affirmed and it was stressed that no political nor military problems stood in the way of closer co-operation between the two countries.

Visit to Quemoy

During his week-long stay in Taiwan the General inspected various military installations, cultural establishments and economic development projects. Problems of mutual interest to Thailand and Nationalist China were discussed with Defence Minister, Chiang Ching-kuo; while General Prapass was briefed on the situation in the Formosa Strait and visited the island fortress of Quemoy.

He also met with Tao Yung, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Legislative Yuan who called for the formation of an anti-Communist military alliance among Asian and Pacific countries including all those currently fighting Communist aggression in Viet-Nam.

Halting Red expansion

Just prior to his departure from Taiwan, General Prapass told a press conference that no South-East Asian collective security system could adequately cope with the menace of Communist aggression in the area without the participation of Nationalist China. He affirmed that the primary aim of regional defence organizations in the South-East Asia region must be the halting of Communist expansion.

General Prapass departed for Tokyo on 14 March, where he paid courtesy calls on the Prime Minister, Eisaku Sato and the Foreign Minister, Takeo Miki. Views on the political situation in both countries were exchanged, particularly the contrasting tactics employed by the Communists as between each. Thailand-Japan trade which presently is weighted very much in favour of Japan was also discussed. General Prapass also conferred with the Director-General of the Japanese Defence Agency and visited military facilities in and around Tokyo.

In the Republic of Korea, the General was met at Seoul by Prime Minister Chung Il-Kwon and other government ministers. At a subsequent ceremony at the Blue House, the official residence of the ROK Chief of State, President Park Chung-Hee decorated General Prapass with the Order of Military Merit, "Taeguk", South Korea's highest military decoration.

Gesture of gratitude

The hope was mutually expressed that Korea and Thailand would further strengthen their friendly ties and economic co-operation, which have been maintained from the time of the Korean war and strengthened during the Viet-Nam conflict.

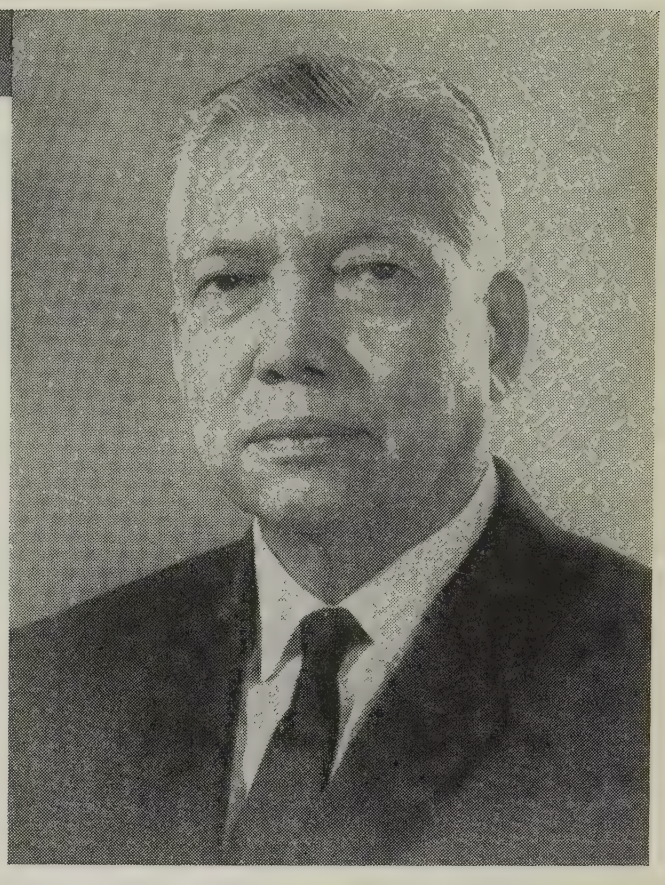
At Seoul National University General Prapass received an honorary Doctorate of Laws Degree, this being a gesture of gratitude for Thailand's contribution of troops for South Korean national defence; and inspected the 19th Royal Thai Infantry just 35 miles north of Seoul.

The General averred that Thailand and South Korea should continue their joint efforts in support of South Viet-Nam. He said that Thailand's military commitment in South Viet-Nam would be increased to one division by June 1968 from the present size of a battalion.

On his return to Bangkok General Prapass stated that Thailand's Asian friends feared that Thailand might become a new battlefield after Viet-Nam, whatever the outcome of the war there. He confirmed that the four countries he had visited all wanted to co-operate in countering Communist aggression.

DEFENCE ROLE FOR ASEAN?

Only SEATO can ill he ill



— Says Vargas

During a stopover in Manila last month en route Wellington, New Zealand, to attend SEATO's 13th uncil of Ministers' Meeting, SEATO's Secretary-eneral Jesus M. Vargas, said he saw little hope for an ective military role in an alliance of purely South-East ian nations such as has been suggested for ASEAN Philippine press reports.

An effective military alliance of this kind, General rgas said, would need outside backing. "It would t be effective without the support of a world power powers," he said. Only SEATO in this respect uld continue to act effectively as a defence organi-tion for the area. This was not to say, said General rgas, that he personally would not welcome a military sociation of Asian nations if and when such an ganization became feasible.

Earlier before his departure from Bangkok, eneral Vargas spoke on the same topic at a SEATO ss conference. "As long as peace and security of countries in South-East Asia are threatened by mmunist aggression, a regional defence alliance is y essential," he said. Such an alliance would have have the support of a world power or powers ough, because counter action against aggression uld not be made by one country alone. "SEATO continues to pursue its mission both in the military and civil fields and the Military Planning Office never ceases planning and up-dating plans to cope with Communist aggression", he said. On the question of a new organization assuring a defensive role for the region instead of SEATO, the Secretary-General said it was very difficult for such a new grouping of nations to embark upon a regional defence at this particular moment.

Other topics dealt with by General Vargas at the press conference concerned the United Kingdom's withdrawal from east of Suez and also Communist terrorism in Thailand. Asked how the British withdrawal would affect SEATO, General Vargas said the United Kingdom would continue to be a member of SEATO and that it would have soldiers ready for redeployment to back up her commitments. Visits to the North-East of Thailand, General Vargas said, had shown him that the Royal Thai Government had been very quick to check the spread of Communist terrorism there and "will be able to contain them". He congratulated the Border Patrol Police, the provincial police, and the army for the role they were playing in Thailand in suppressing the spread of terrorism. Nevertheless, the northern border should continue to be closely watched, he warned.

13TH COUNCIL MEETING WELLINGTON

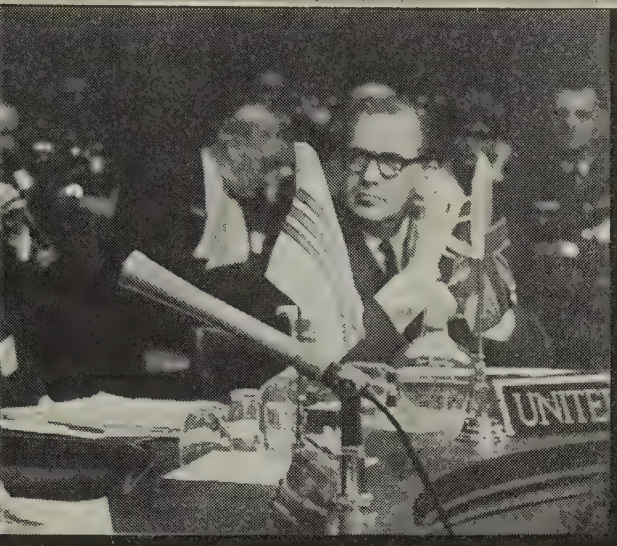
Mr. Keith Holyoake, Prime Minister of New Zealand and Chairman of this year's SEATO Council Meeting, is pictured left speaking at the opening session of the conference. Seated next to him is SEATO Secretary General, Lieut. Gen. Jesus M. Vargas, and on the right, The Deputy Secretary General, Mr. David A. Wraight. Behind is the Chief, SEATO Military Planning Office, Maj. Gen. Abhichart Dhiradhamrong.

Mr. Keith Holyoake is seen below welcoming Thailand's Foreign Minister, Mr. Thanat Khoman.

Major General Abhich Dhiradhamrong, Chief, SEA Military Planning Office pictured far left, b welcomed by the New Zea Minister of Defense, Mr. D Thomson, before the start the 28th Military Advis Conference, on March 29. In background is Gen. Sir Leon Thornton, of New Zealand Admiral Ulysses Grant Sh US Commander-in-Chief, cific.

On the left, Foreign S retary Dean Rusk, Head of United States Delegation, is with Admiral Sharp at opening session of the Co Meeting.

IN FOCUS



The South Vietnamese Minister of Foreign Affairs, Tran van Do, is seen above (left) during a session of the Council Meeting in Wellington which he attended as an observer. On his right are Sir Neil Prichard, U.K. Council Representative, and Mr. George Thomson, British Secretary of State for Commonwealth Affairs who represented his Government at the meeting.

Pictured here are three of the chief delegates to the 28th Military Advisers' Meeting in Wellington signing the final report of the conference on behalf of their respective governments. They are General Sir Michael Carver, United Kingdom (below); Air Chief Marshal Dawee Chullasapya, Thailand (right); and General Segundo P. Velasco, the Philippines (below right).

Gorton seeks closer Asian links

THE Australian Prime Minister, Mr. John Gorton, has shown that he is keen to develop Australia's growing links with countries in Asia.

In a recent political speech, Mr. Gorton outlined his views on Australia's role, particularly in economic co-operation, technical assistance and regional activities. Mr. Gorton said Australia would continue its action in Viet-Nam as long as necessary to help prevent the success of North Vietnamese aggression.

"We will continue to provide, as we are providing, significant and effective military assistance to the allied effort to achieve this aim, and we will provide it for as long as we are called upon to help achieve this aim," he said.

Mr. Gorton said it was clear Australia and New Zealand could not fill Britain's role after British troops are withdrawn.

However, the Singapore and Malaysian Prime Ministers had both indicated a strong desire that there should be some continuing Australian military presence in the area after 1971. "They see it as a contribution to stability in their region and their wishes must have great weight with us," he said. Mr Gorton said the visit recently by the Australian Minister for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Hasluck, to Singapore and Malaysia would be followed by further military discussions and multi-lateral talks at a time to be arranged.

Mr. Gorton said assistance to less-developed countries to develop their trade could in the long run be of more significance and more assistance than mere aid.

In this field Australia had taken initiatives which had been acknowledged and appreciated greatly by less-developed countries. "We shall continue our efforts, particularly in aid directed to the countries in our region and to other Asian countries," he said.

"This aid should be designed, except during disaster, not for consumption, but for capital formation and the imparting of skills and knowledge and technologies which permit the end benefit of the original aid to be many times multiplied." (AIS)

ASIA BEGINS TO GO IT ALONE...

"MOSCOW, Peking, Pyongyang and Hanoi will threaten the survival, independence and growth of non-Communist Asia for a long time," says Kenneth T. Young, former U.S. Ambassador to Thailand.

Recalling the regional organizations some of the Asian states have begun to design, Mr. Young said "Russia and China have also helped push the countries of Asia toward each other and toward security arrangements with the United States."

Mr. Young, who is President of the Asia Society, told the House Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs last month, that "neither the United States nor our Asian friends have yet found the most effective way to cope with armed subversion, political violence and the pseudo-wars of liberation fostered by Peking, Hanoi and now Pyongyang." He said the main purpose of new arrangements should be better ways to deal with aggression.

The Asians won the independence and have kept it since the 1940's and 1950's Mr. Young said. And now the Asians "are taking many more initiatives, setting their own priorities in domestic and foreign policy, and forming their own associations without the West for the first time since the Western intrusion into Asia. Thailand is playing an increasingly important role in Asian affairs generally and in Viet-Nam," Mr. Young said. He said Thailand "is the anchor for the South-East Asian backbone of a new community there."

AID FOR ASIA — COUNTRY BY COUNTRY

undy cites x-point an for uilding e peace'

THE U.S. State Department has urged Congress to enact President Johnson's recommendations for U.S. foreign aid in the fiscal year 1969, saying the programme in South-East Asia "must continue the dual task of resisting Communist aggression and building for the peace to come."

William P. Bundy, Assistant Secretary for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, made the statement on March 5 before the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee which is studying the Presidential proposals before recommending amounts to be authorized in the next fiscal period.

"Both we and the countries of East Asia are are that regardless of the state of war in Viet-Nam, must devote what resources are available to us to proving the livelihood of the people of East Asia d the societies in which they live," Mr. Bundy told committee.

He reaffirmed President Johnson's six-point proamme "to build the peace." The six principles, . Bundy recalled, are self-help, multilateralism, renalism, priority for agriculture and family planning, ance of payments protection for the United States d efficient administration.

Excluding Viet-Nam, on which the Foreign Affrs Committee received testimony at a later date, Mr. ndy explained current United States' economic, litical and military relationships with the free nations South-East Asia as follows:

—**REPUBLIC OF KOREA:** U.S. economic and litary aid is not only vital to Korea's economic ogress but also to the stability and peace of Northst Asia as well.

"During the past few years Korea has made magnificent economic, social and political progress under the dynamic leadership of President Park. It has shown a remarkable determination to move ahead, coupled with a growing spirit of confidence which continued unabated during 1967. President Park's re-election for a second four-year term was a clear indication of the confidence which the Korean people have in the programmes and objectives of their Government.

"These successes have been closely observed in North Korea. Indeed, I feel certain that North Korea's major purpose in stepping up border incidents, infiltration, and sabotage has been to shake and destroy this confidence, to disrupt the development of South Korea, and to divert its military resources from the conflict in Viet-Nam. North Korean violations of the armistice agreement in 1967 increased more than tenfold over 1966. This violence culminated last month in the attempt to assassinate President Park in Seoul and in the illegal seizure of the Pueblo.

"The implications of these developments are clear. We must assure that there is no faltering in the impressive economic progress of this staunch ally. With mounting pressures due to urgent internal security and defence requirements, our assistance continues to play a vital role in helping Korea toward an increasingly greater degree of economic independence.

"While Korea's achievements are considerable, major problems require that they be kept in perspective. Population is still growing at 2.4 per cent a year, though the Government is making strong efforts for family planning. The cost of a large standing army is a severe burden on Korea's national life.

"Our economic and military aid remains vital to Korea's economic progress. Assistance on the scale we propose should insure continued combat readiness of Korea's armed forces while maintaining the momentum of its remarkable economic development and political self-assertion, Mr. Bundy said.

INDONESIA: The country had resumed participation in international organizations, improved its relationship with the United States and other Western nations and established close ties with its Asian neighbours. Indonesia's ability to play a constructive role in South-East Asia "depends on its success in rebuilding its own shattered economy." The new Government had set economic reconstruction as its primary task and as the best means of helping Indonesia achieve these objectives, the U.S. was participating with seven other aid donors...which last year provided Indonesia with $210 million in balance of payments support.

THAILAND: The country was an excellent example of the effectiveness of collective security in South-East Asia, having deployed a 2,500-man combat unit to South Viet-Nam in September and with plans to send a Thai division to the area next summer. Also, by granting air base facilities, 80 per cent of U.S. air strikes against North Viet-Nam are from Thai bases.

"Since early 1965, Peking and Hanoi have actively supported a 'war of liberation' in Thailand. Communist propaganda has urged the violent overthrow of the government, and guerrillas, many of whom were trained in Communist China and North Viet-Nam, have sought to terrorize the rural population through assassination of local leaders.

"The Thai Government has responded vigorously to this challenge with a programme designed to win the loyalty of the people in the threatened areas through greater security and economic development. The growth of insurgent groups has been slowed and the guerrillas have been prevented from establishing firm control over the population in the villages near their bases. Much, however remains to be done to control the insurgency.

"For Thailand, we propose economic assistance of $62.8 million: $50 million in supporting assistance and $12.8 million in technical cooperation."

LAOS: "In contrast to last year, the military situation in Laos is not good," said Mr. Bundy. Enemy military activity during the present dry season was considerably higher than in previous years and had produced in recent months a series of sharp defeats and heavy casualties for Lao Government forces. "The U. S. economic assistance programme is directly affected by the military situation. Programmes — such as rice production, public health and livestock production — are making progress. A continuous and costly problem is the refugee situation. We have carefully developed plans to reduce the rolls of about 220.000 refugees and to resettle these displaced persons in protected fertile areas."

● BUNDY QUOTE ● ON VIET-NAM ●

"Ultimately all the people in South Viet-Nam must be able to decide how to run their country, without interference from the outside.

It couldn't be clearer, under the Geneva accords of 1954, that neither North nor South Viet-Nam was to interfere with the other. That's about as clear a provision as there ever has been in those accords.

A difficulty is the insistence of the Communists on a position that has no basis whatever in the Geneva accords, which is that the so-called National Liberation Front (NLF) should be accepted.

The NLF, the political arm of the Viet Cong, is controlled by North Viet-Nam. It did not even exist when the Geneva agreement was reached. If you read the programme with a proper eye as to what Communist language means by a coalition government in South Viet-Nam, it means with the Liberation Front in control. The basic principle in the South Vietnames position and ours, is very clear; that if people are prepared to go after power through the political process, then they are free to participate, and it goes without saying that if that happens you accept the results.

I have never heard it estimated by even the most impartial experts of different nationalities that the Viet Cong could attract more than 25 per cent of the votes in a free situation. Nevertheless, let them come in and try their luck. I don't think they would get far."

REPUBLIC OF CHINA: "President Chiang's gov-ment is continuing the transition from an agricul-l economy to a modern industrial society — main-ing its high birth rate of eight to nine per cent a in 1967. A new food programme was signed in ember with the United States to expand the Chinese gramme of assistance in food production to friendly eloping nations.

THE PHILIPPINES: "Our relations with the Phi-ines over the past year have been somewhat more xed and co-operation in the use of our bases has n good. While the Huk insurgency in Central on now seems to be in check, the Philippines tinues to face a major problem in the deteriora-of law and order.

U.S. military assistance "is only slightly below vious years, reflecting the high priority we place building an effective internal security capability."

BURMA: "Our relations with Burma have im-ved somewhat over the past year." Since General Win's visit to the United States in September, 1966, has maintained a studied neutrality. It is in our rest to maintain such ties as Burma is prepared accept."

Burma's dispute with Communist China over the year "has led to a deterioration of their formerly dial relations. There are indications that the Com-nist Chinese have materially assisted insurgent acti-along the northwestern frontier, in addition to r public calls for the overthrow of the Ne Win vernment."

MALAYSIA AND SINGAPORE: Two recent or developments "will continue to exert serious ssure on the economies of both countries: The nned British military withdrawal from the area by 1 and the February price of natural rubber, which to its lowest level since 1949. Both governments vigorously and sensibly attacking their problems there is some reason for mild optimism."

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: "These are of our staunchest allies and contributors to the t effort in Viet-Nam. Both have long records of nomic assistance to Asian countries."

JAPAN: "Japan's own potential is being dynami-y realized and its rapid economic progress has ited the admiration of the world. We are more erested here, however, in Japan's contribution to economic development of the region. Prime Min-r Sato has pledged to continue Japan's efforts to vide greater and more effective aid to South-East a, particularly in agriculture, fisheries, transporta-n and communications," Mr. Bundy concluded.

N.Z. Minister 'optimistic' after Viet-Nam visit

THE Allies in Viet-Nam were quietly confident and resolute, and a feeling of optimism could be justified, New Zealand's Minister of Defence, Mr. Thomson, said on his return from a three-week tour of South-East Asia.

He said the recent Tet offensive in Viet-Nam had given the people a "big shock" but everyone had stood their ground. United States' confidence, particularly in the dependability of South Vietnamese troops, had been greatly increased. "The feeling in Saigon was of quiet optimism and was generally realistic and healthy," Mr. Thomson said. The New Zealand troops were in particularly good heart.

But Mr. Thomson could not say whether New Zealand's troop commitment would be increased. "I will be making an assessment of the situation and communicating it to the Government," he said. "Nothing can be said at this stage about any substantial increases in forces for the South-East Asian area." He said this applied equally to South Viet-Nam and to Malaysia following Britain's pending military withdrawal from the area.

Screening villages

Mr. Thomson said one of the effects of the Viet Cong offensive had been the need to rescreen villages previously considered clear of enemy forces.

New Zealand's force was at present involved in such work. But generally, the people of South Viet-Nam had not risen in support of the Communists and the country had been gainfully strengthened by this.

Mr. Thomson said he had frank discussions with government leaders in all countries he visited. "The help we can give in either military or economic fields is necessarily limited," he said. "But I made it plain that it is the wish of the New Zealand Government to do what it can to play its part as a responsible member of the Asian community."

DEFENCE

exercise

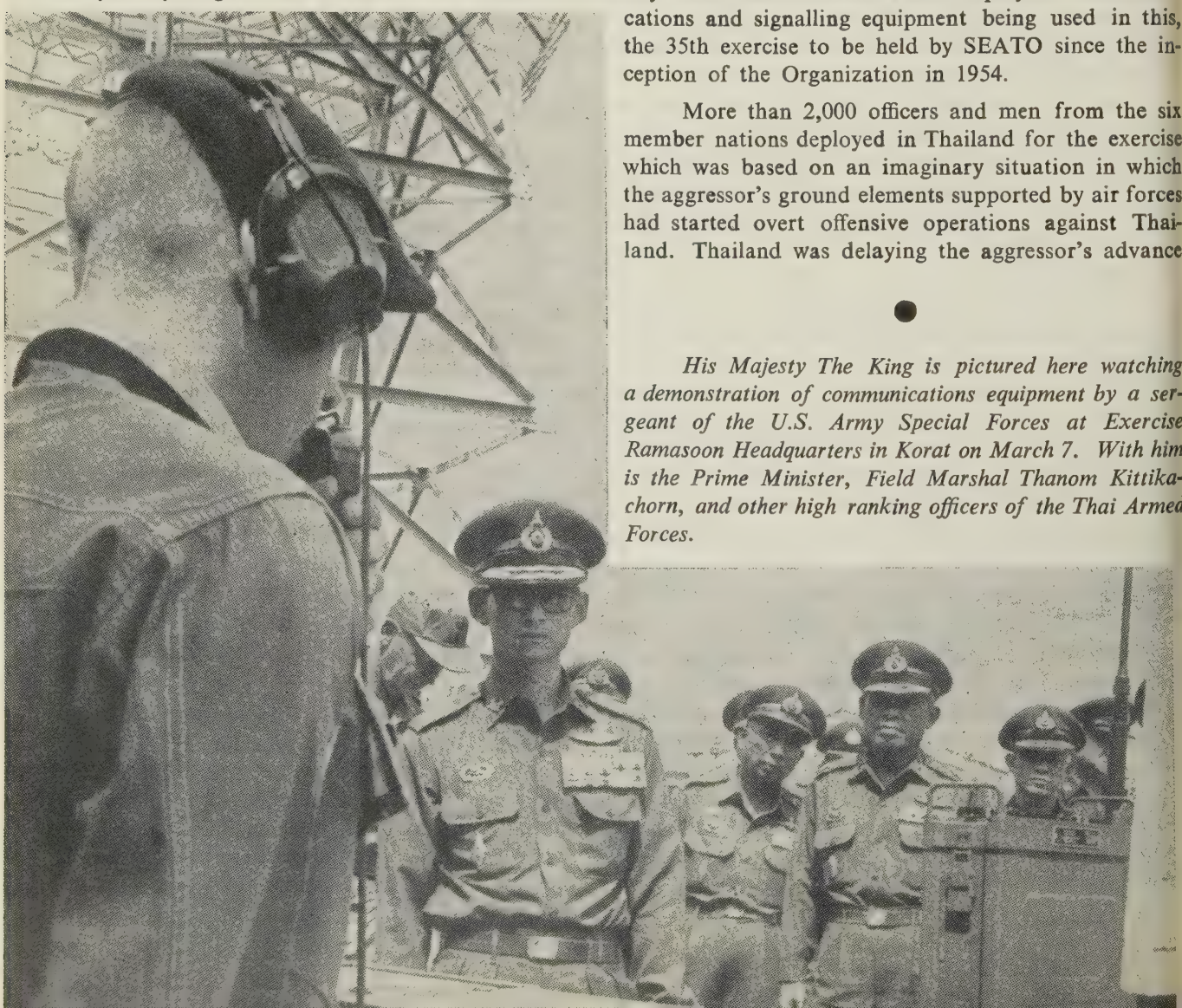
RAMASOON

A THOUSAND coloured balloons drifting skywards; as many pigeons fluttering over nearby temple roof-tops — and SEATO's "Exercise Ramasoon" was under way.

The exercise was launched by Thailand's Prime Minister and Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn, who was the chief guest at a special ceremony in Bangkok on March 4 presided over by the Exercise Director, Brigadier General Edwin F. Black, Commander of the U. S. Army Support Command in Thailand.

Many important guests from the SEATO member countries, including the Council Representatives of the six participating nations attended the colourful ceremony which also included static displays of communications and signalling equipment being used in this, the 35th exercise to be held by SEATO since the inception of the Organization in 1954.

More than 2,000 officers and men from the six member nations deployed in Thailand for the exercise which was based on an imaginary situation in which the aggressor's ground elements supported by air forces had started overt offensive operations against Thailand. Thailand was delaying the aggressor's advance



His Majesty The King is pictured here watching a demonstration of communications equipment by a sergeant of the U.S. Army Special Forces at Exercise Ramasoon Headquarters in Korat on March 7. With him is the Prime Minister, Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn, and other high ranking officers of the Thai Armed Forces.

he use of her armed forces. In the meantime, TO forces were being sent to help Thailand as ested. The exercise covered all aspects of com- ications for the support of operations.

Two main headquarters were established — at gkok; and at Korat, 260 kilometres northeast of gkok.

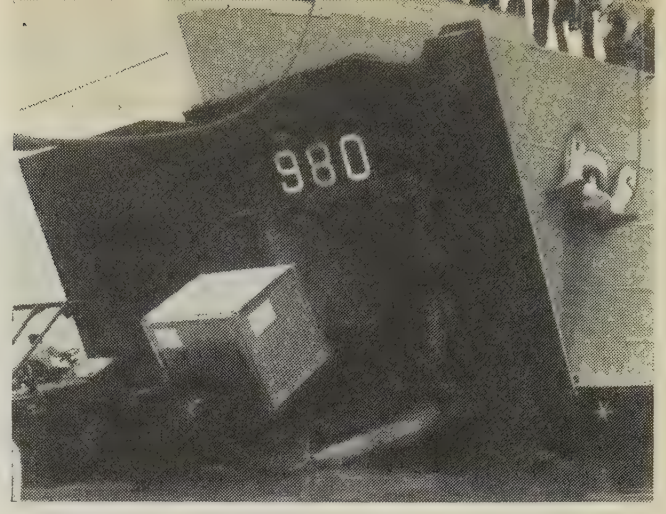
The exercise forces included troops, and some air munications units, from Australia, New Zealand, Philippines, Thailand, the United Kingdom, and United States. They arrived in Thailand by air sea, and deployed in various areas of the country veen March 4 and March 15.

RAMASOON was a command post exercise, gned to test communications between the forces of TO member nations. During the exercise, the ployment of communications units and equipment practoɪ pəsɪ perfect tactical communications opera- s.

The exercise was an integral part of a long term gramme of collective effort by SEATO nations to are for and resist any armed aggression.

Detailed planning for RAMASOON started as ago as August 1967 when it was included in the ed schedule of SEATO exercises for the period -68. RAMASOON was one of the exercises duled for 1967-68 as part of SEATO's traditional cise programme.

General Black's Deputy Directors for the exercise Brigadier C.M.I. Pearson, Australian Army, and onel Pongse Pekanan, Royal Thai Army.



The USS Meeker County is seen above discharging cargo at the new port of Sattahip for Exercise Ramasoon. The ship also delivered U.S. Army troops of the 999th Signal Company from Okinawa to participate in the exercise.

Australian soldiers are seen above lining the deck of the fast troop carrier HMAS Sydney on their arrival at Sattahip, Thailand, for SEATO Exercise Ramasoon. The troops, about 30, formed the advance party for about 280 Australians who participated. The Sydney was the first capital ship and the first carrier to moor at the new port facility at Sattahip.

British troops on the landing ship, Sir Bevidere, which berthed at Sattahip, Thailand, on 22 February, are pictured here watching one of their helicopters making a test flight.

Reproduced here in question and answer form is an exclusive interview held with General Edwin F. Black Director of SEATO "Exercise Ramasoon" in which he describes the aims, purposes and problems that were encountered during the two-week long manoeuvres.

Q General Black, SEATO Military exercises are held primarily to test SEATO military plans for the defence of its member countries. In what way did "Exercise Ramasoon" contribute towards this objective?

A I'm afraid your statement is not altogether correct. The objective of a SEATO military exercise is more to examine new concepts, develop new ideas and to exercise the multi-national forces of the member nations.

You see, a new concept that works well for one nation's military may not be satisfactory for another nation or for an international force. Also, in order to work efficiently with one another a collective defence organization, such as SEATO, must frequently exercise its international staffs so they may familiarize themselves with the different staff procedures of each country and learn to operate smoothly in this complex environment.

Then, as in "Exercise Ramasoon", each country has its own particular items of equipment with which it must operate. Until these items are utilized in a manoeuvre or exercise all of the inherent problems which could arise would not be discovered.

On Exercise Ramasoon, for instance, we wanted to know if there would be any problems in setting up say a telephone network using Australian, Thai and American equipment.

Now, to get back to your question. In this exercise we verified the effectiveness of our communications systems and have thus assured ourselves that one more facet of our multi-national force is in a high state of readiness. In addition, we reaffirmed that a staff made up of six different nationalities can effectively and efficiently work together to form a viable alliance for collective defence.

Q What were the general problems in the field of communications which exercise personnel from these different countries encountered in working as a team?

A There were many small problems that arose during the exercise, of course. Essentially, however, we had the greatest difficulties with our basic SEATO communications publications. This was our first communications exercise and some of our publications were outdated.

Others used technical terminology and phraseology was difficult for some nationalities to understand. far as conversation was concerned there were few guage barriers.

Since SEATO is made up of many countries widely separated from one another, its members st be using various types of equipment for their erent services. Did Ramasoon offer opportunities men from these different countries to use the erent types of equipment?

No, not exactly. The emphasis during the exercise was placed primarily on determining whether our erent national communications equipment could be zed in a single network rather than whether the n could operate equipment of another nation.

In your closing remarks you mentioned that SEATO has standardization agreements. Would care to comment on these agreements?

Standardization agreements are merely agreements between the member nations of SEATO to standize certain procedure, form, verbiage and many er things too numerous to mention.

I was interested to read about the help which Exercise Ramasoon personnel gave to the towns ere they were stationed, contributing supplies and ipment to schools and hospitals, etc. Could you borate on some of these civic action activities?

I'd be very happy to. On March 13th, Brigadier P.L. Tancred, Commander of the 28th Commonlth Infantry Brigade, composed of Australian, New land and British troops presented furniture and rts equipment to the Ban Sadao School near the city Yasothon and medical instruments to the Yasothon spital. Only New Zealand and the United Kingn took part for reasons which I'll explain in a ment. On March 14th, Colonel F. C. Gross, Comnder of the US 21st Infantry Division presented dical supplies, drugs and medical instruments to the i Et Hospital.

On the 16th, Brigadier C.M.I. Pearson, Deputy ercise Director from Australia and Mr. A.H. Loomes, Australian Ambassador, presented playground ipment, school supplies and two water tanks to the nsamran School in Yasothon. Although united in Commonwealth Brigade, Australia acted separately the civic action programme. These gifts were preted by SEATO in appreciation for the assistance dered by the residents of the area during the conduct the exercise.

Q Is this but another demonstration that military operations—and this includes military exercises such as Ramasoon—are no longer limited to purely military aspects?

A Yes, that is true. We want to establish and maintain a friendly rapport with the people in whose community we are operating. More than that, we need their help and co-operation. By the same token, we want to help them in whatever way we can. The presence of large numbers of troops and equipment offer a fine opportunity to do something for the people —building feeder roads, setting up water tanks and giving equipment to rural schools and hospitals—all this contributes to the well-being of the community and establishes good relations between the military and civilians.

As you know, SEATO itself is not merely a defensive military alliance but it is also obligated to promote the physical and social well being of the peoples of the Treaty Area. The recently concluded Ramasoon was a concrete demonstration of this twofold purpose.

CIVIC ACTION:

Three members of the IX Corps Augmentation, Hawaii, participating in "Exercise Ramasoon" distribute five crates of apples the unit donated to the Pakthongchai Vittayakorn school near Korat. Members of the unit, also donated $140 to the school. Left to right are: Col. Frederick C. Gross, Commanding Officer of the IX Corps Augmentation; Major Joseph T. Kuroda, Aviation Officer, and Major Edward N. Fernandez, Information Officer. In background are, left to right, Mr. Jack Gamutson, interpreter for US Army Support Command Thailand, Information Office and Mr. Songtham Choomaungpak the school principal.

MILITARY ADVISERS

29th MEETING

WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND

Communique

THE Military Advisers of the South-East Asia Treaty Organization ended their 28th conference today. The conference was held at Parliament Buildings in Wellington under the chairmanship of Lieutenant General Sir Leonard Thornton, Military Adviser for New Zealand.

The Secretary-General of SEATO, Lieutenant General Jesus M. Vargas, addressed the Military Advisers on significant political developments in the Treaty Area. In particular, he referred to the motivation and implications of the Communist offensive in South Viet-Nam and to the objectives of the intensified Communist military activity in Laos.

U.K. WITHDRAWAL

The Secretary-General highlighted the continuing growth throughout the region of co-operation in economic, cultural, and political matters.

The Military Advisers noted a statement by the United Kingdom Military Adviser (General Sir Michael Carver) regarding the changes in the nature and size of United Kingdom military participation in SEATO, consequent upon the run-down of British forces in the Far East, and instructed the Chief, Military Planning Office to take this into account in future SEATO planning.

COMMUNISTS FAIL

The conference reviewed the security situation in the Treaty Area. The United States Military Adviser (Admiral Sharpe) described Communist strategy in Viet-Nam, including the offensive undertaken by the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces during the holiday truce.

He noted the failure of Communist hopes to provoke popular uprisings, armed forces defections, and governmental collapse, and described the resumption of allied offensive action. In discussing the situation the conference noted the large and increas-

ing military effort of the Republic of Viet-Nam in its long struggle to preserve its freedom and independence and the additional force contributions a number of member nations have made in support of that struggle.

Since the Military Advisers' last meeting in September, the United States commitment of forces in South Viet-Nam has grown to over 500,000 men. The Royal Thai Army volunteer regiment in Viet-Nam is to be increased to a division later this year. The Australian contribution now totals some 7,700 men. New Zealand supports the Republic of Viet-Nam with two infantry companies and a battery of artillery. The 2,000 strong Philippines civic action group continues to perform valuable services in Tay Ninh Province. The conference also noted the important contribution of the Republic of Korea which now deploys a force of 49,000 men in South Viet-Nam.

RE SUBVERSION

The Military Adviser for Thailand, (Air Chief Marshal Dawee) spoke of the growth of Communist insurgency and subversion in Thailand, and described the action being taken by the Royal Thai Government to meet the situation. The conference noted the intensification of Communist subversion and insurgency in Thailand and took encouragement from the steps being taken in response to this threat by the Royal Thai Government not only in the military but also in the economic and social fields.

The Philippines Military Adviser (General S. Velasco) described subversive and insurgent activities in parts of the Philippines and recommended several project proposals to increase the country's potential to deter such activities through socio-economic development. The conference welcomed the measures being taken by the Philippines Government to deal with the situation.

URE PLANS

Against the background of these discussions and in the light of the current threat, the Military Advisers reviewed SEATO plans for collective defence.

Reports submitted by the Chief of the SEATO Military Planning Office were examined and a programme of future work approved. The Military Advisers expressed satisfaction with the success of Exercise Ramasoon, a controlled command post exercise testing communications, which was held in Thailand in March 1968. The Military Advisers decided to hold their next meeting in Thailand in October 1968.

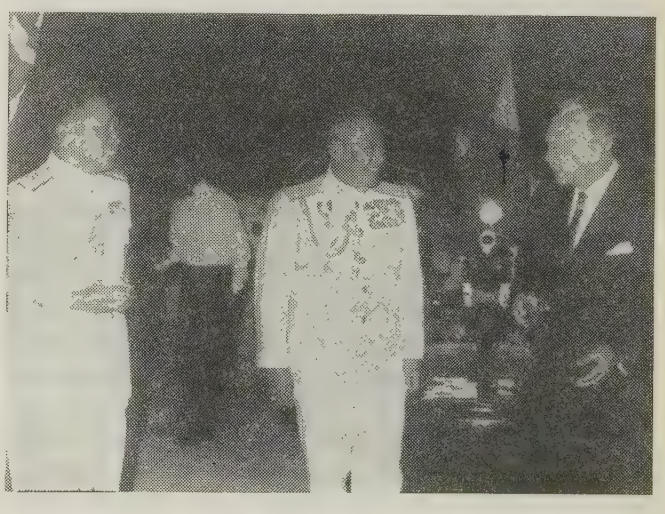
ITEMS IN BRIEF

A reception was held by Major General Abhichart Dhiradhamrong, Chief, SEATO Military Planning Office, on Friday March 1, on the roof terrace of the SEATO Headquarters building to celebrate the office's

enth anniversary.

The Prime Minister of Thailand, Field Marshal nom Kittikachorn, and a number of high ranking ials from the eight SEATO nations attended.

Pictured here are the Prime Minister (centre) ting with SEATO Secretary-General Jesus M. gas, (right) while Gen. Abhichart looks on. At the is the replica of the "Cannon of Great Auspices" gift which was presented by Air Chief Marshal vee Chullasapya on behalf of the Royal Thai Armed ces to the Military Planning Office during the mor- ceremony.



The replica of the "Cannon of Great Auspices" was made during the reign of King Rama the Fourth. The original cannon, 11.5 centimetres calibre and 214.5 centimetres long, was cast by expert Thai gunsmiths during the reign of King Rama the First. The original cannon is now kept at the National Museum.

The eighth meeting of the SEATO Cartographic Committee was recently held at SEATO Headquarters in Bangkok. About 40 map specialists attended. The committee studied map and chart requirements for the Treaty Area. Particular attention was paid to ways and means of improving coordination and standardization among member nations.

The chief delegate of New Zealand, Colonel R. P. Gough, chaired the meeting.

Shown in this picture are chiefs of national delegations and SEATO authorities.

● A Royal Navy submarine, HMS ONSLAUGHT, under the command of Lt. Commander B.O. Forbes, RN. (pictured right) paid a four-day visit to Bangkok during March. This was her first visit to Thailand.

During the course of the visit, a courtesy call was paid on the Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Thai Fleet, Admiral Nai Nopakun. There was also a reception on board.

Onshore activities were arranged for the ship's crew and included a water polo match against the British Club and a soccer match against the Mariners Club.

● Two senior officers of the New Zealand Armed Forces have been appointed to positions with the Headquarters of the South-East Asia Treaty Organisation in Bangkok.

They are Group Captain A.L. Parlane, RNZAF, of Te Awamutu who is to become the Head of Planning, SEATO Mililary Planning Office, and Captain M.J. McDowell, RNZN, of Oamaru who is to become the New Zealand Military Adviser's Representative at SEATO Headquarters.

Group Captian Parlane joined the Royal New Zealand Air Force in 1938 and served three tours in the Pacific theatre during the Second World War.

In 1967 he was appointed to his present position of Director of Postings and Personnel Services in RNZAF Headquarters.

Captain McDowell, joined the Royal New Zealand Navy in 1941 and received his training in the United Kingdom. On completion of his training he served in Royal Navy ships in home waters, the Atlantic and the Burmese theatre.

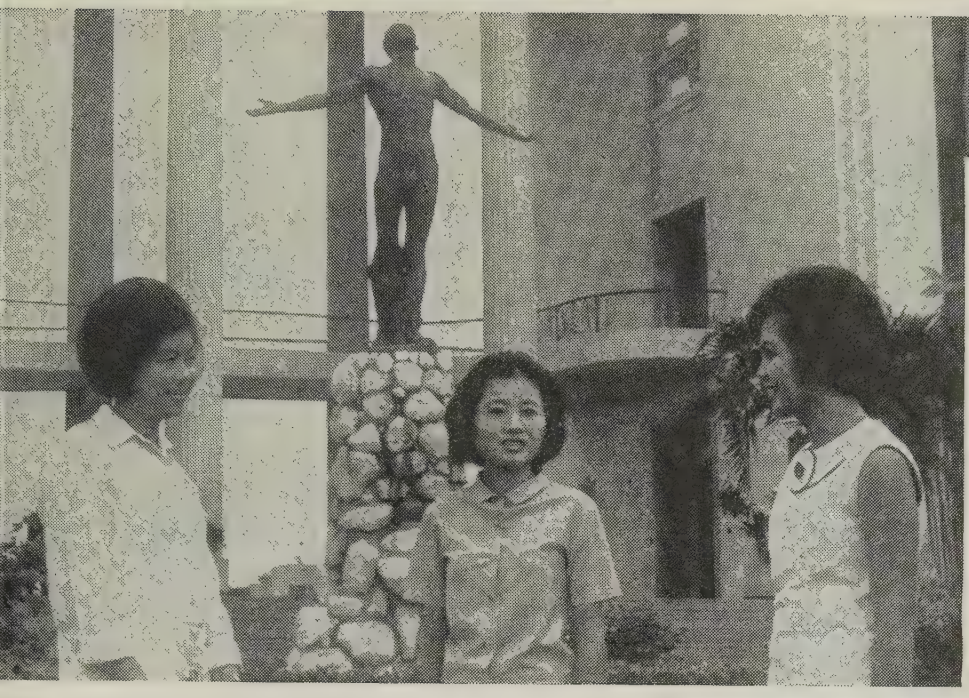
In 1962 he was appointed Chief Staff Officer, Auckland, before taking up the position of Director of Plans in the Navy office. He was appointed to his present position of Commanding Officer of HMNZS Philomel (Auckland) in 1965.

Group Capt. A.L. Parlane

Capt M.J. McDowell

Another newcomer to SEATO is Lt. Col. Porter who takes over as Senior Military Adviser for New Zealand from Lieut. Col. N.R. Ingle.

Lt. Col. Porter is a graduate of the Joint Services staff College, UK. His latest appointment has been Director of Training and Cadets, Army Headquarters.



CAMPUS LIFE IN THE PHILIPPINES

A HOME FROM HOME FOR THREE THAI GIRLS

Pictured above is the author (extreme right), herself an alumna of the University of the Philippines, talking to Thai SEATO scholars at the U.P., Miss Tanomsri Tiemsakul (centre) and Miss Orn-Anong Yen-Uthong.

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By **Linda Chacon Baisa**

ALK into any campus in Manila these days and the chances are that you will meet a Thai stu-. There are 1,400 of them all over the country, rding to Thai Embassy figures, and many of them blended into Philippine life exceptionally well.

Typical, one might say, are three i girls at the University of the ippines, pursuing their master's ees under the postgraduate schol-ip programme of the South-East Treaty Organization.

One of them is Tanomsri Tiemsakul, who is ing a master's degree in pharmacy by proving the icinal value of certain plants.

One other is Wilai Punpanich, a gregarious type tudent whose obsession is to see as many parts ne country as possible to observe the way English ught as a second language.

She is preparing a thesis for a master's degree lucation on the comparative analysis of the sound ems of English and Thai to make it easier for the s to learn English.

The third SEATO scholar is Orn-Anong Yen-Uthong, who recently returned to Thailand after earning an M. Ed. degree at U.P., by making a comparative study of the Psychology curricula of five big universities.

The girls live in different dormitories in Diliman but while they naturally have different ways of enjoying themselves they have something in common: they are not homesick. They have smoothly adjusted themselves to such normal initial setbacks as food, language, new customs and new faces.

Among them, Miss Tiemsagul, who is better known as Dang, is the least concerned about adjusting to Filipino food. At the International Centre where she stays she cooks Thai food whenever she can buy enough ingredients to make a spicy Thai meal.

Dang's preoccupation is research. She spends long hours, even her weekends, in the laboratory studying plant alcaloids.

"Time is really too short for me," she says. As a result she has neglected social life on the campus, and the only places she has been to during her one year's stay at U.P. are Pagsanjan, Los Banos and Taal, all within two hours drive from the campus.

But her attention to her studies has paid off well. She has maintained a 1.5 average, which is a natural if one considers that she finished her basic degree at the University of Medical Sciences in Bangkok with honours.

All the three girls speak fluent English, despite the fact that English is not a medium of instruction in Thai schools.

Wilai Punpanich, who stays at Ilang-Ilang Residence Hall just next door to the International Centre, is one who is facing the language problem frontally. Her thesis deals with phonetics and is aimed at helping Thai students to learn English more easily.

Wilai is highly prepared for the task. She majored in English at the University of Prasanmit in Bangkok where she finished her bachelor of education degree with honours.

Close ties

But unlike Dang, who is chained to her laboratory chores, Wilai has travelled a lot to meet people and to observe the way English is taught in remote areas. She has been to Cagayan up north and as far south as Zamboanga and Davao.

Asked what has impressed her most in her travels, Wilai says: "It is the fact that Filipino families are closely-knit so that even third and fourth cousins are aware of their relationships."

Wilai can cook well, like Dang, and she has taught her Filipino dormmates some Thai culinary techniques. She argues strongly that Thai NAM PLA, or fish sauce, is better than the local varieties, especially when it is sweetened with a dash of sugar.

Many friends

The third Thai SEATO lady scholar, Orn Anong, who recently returned to Thailand, has been the most sociable among the Thai girls in the campus, and accompanied students on many trips and expeditions.

She joined roommates at the Kamia Residence Hall on trips to Marawi City in the south last summer, to Iloilo in Central Philippines during the semestral vacation and to Dagupan and Baguio up north last Christmas.

"I am sure I will miss my friends terribly," she said of her friends at U.P. before leaving for Thailand.

She averaged 1.6 during her first two semesters. She obtained her basic education degree from the University of Chulalongkorn.

Orn is engrossed in drawing up an ideal psychology curricula for Thai universities at the undergraduate level based on the experiences of U.P., Philippine Women's University of Sto. Tomas, Far Eastern University and Ateneo University.

It does seem that apart from their value as a means of enabling promising young people to acquire new knowledge and skills, the SEATO scholarships are cementing new friendships and fostering in their own small way better understanding among peoples in the region.

Many Thai girls are not too eager to leave the Philippines after they get their degrees. To them the Philippines, too, is home.

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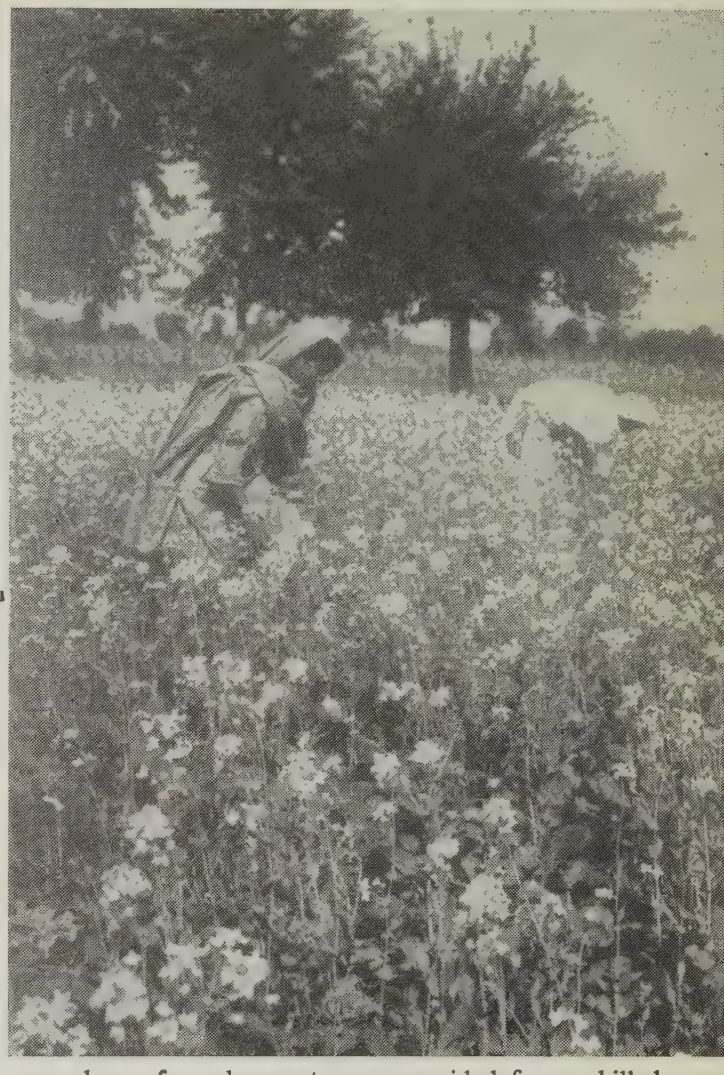
Pictured above is the author with Miss Wilai Punpanich, one of the Thai scholars studying at the University of the Philippines under the SEATO post-graduate scholarship programme. In the background is the U.P. administration building, a landmark in the sprawling U.P. campus in Diliman, Quezon City.

Jobs for All', is aim of Pakistan's Rural Works Programme



Pakistan's Rural Works Programme aims at mobilising the surplus labour force in the rural areas to solve the immdiate local problems of the 80 million people living in countless villages and to improve their economic and social condition. In this picture two young women are picking cotton blossoms, a major cash crop in Pakistan.

HE Rural works Programme is Pakistan's answer to the challenge posed by its countryside. About million out of 100 million people live in the rural as and depend upon agriculture for subsistence.

The Rural works Programme was launched to e the question of unemployment and low incomes mobilising surplus labour force in the rural areas development work at low capital cost. The suc- of the Programme is reflected in a tremendous kening and in the growth of a new, strong, viable healthy economy observable in rural Pakistan.

The Programme initially developed out of a pilot ject undertaken by the Academy for Rural Devel- nent at Comilla in East Pakistan in 1962. With an cation of $20,000 from U.S. Government funds, ved from the sale of US agricultural commodities, project succeeded beyond expectations.

Villagers own knowledge of water level and di- ion guided the building of embankments, dams regulators. $180,000 worth of rice was thus saved n floods in the project area in 1962, while 45,000 man-days of employment were provided for unskilled labour, apart from work for masons, carpenters and others.

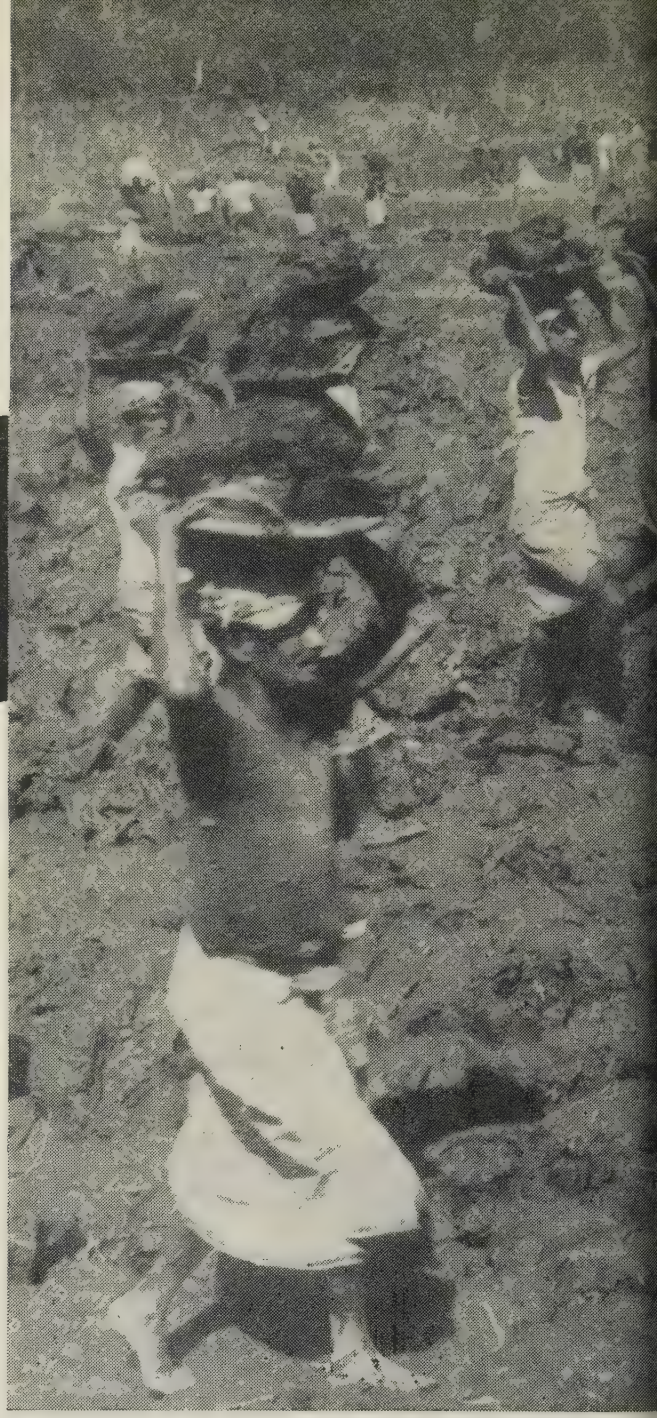
With the construction of roads, bullock cart or rickshaw replaced head or shoulder loads for movement of crops thereby reducing transportation costs. The farmer received an increase for his produce as well.

The project thus established a technique of planning and execution of development work and proved that the basic democracies were capable of planning and executing work in co-operation with Government agencies, and demonstrated that agricultural produce and income increased with the provision of capital and infrastructure.

On the basis of the Comilla Pilot project, in East Pakistan the Rural Works Programme was ex-

IT'S ALL IN A DAY'S WORK

Building a coastal dyke



tended to the whole of East Pakistan in 1962-63 and to West Pakistan in 1963-64.

The outlay of $ 320 million was earmarked for the Works Programme for the second plan period (1960-65). However, half the allocation was utilsed, as the works Programme was put into operation in the third year of the plan in East Pakistan and in the following year in West Pakistan. During this period, the Programme reached the level indicated by the allocations as follows.

During this period in East Pakistan, the Programme concentrated on drainage, flood control and transportation. In physical terms, kutcha roads (76,883) miles), pucca roads (6,056) miles), bridges and culverts (411, 641 ft.) drainage and canals (7,525 miles), embankments (5,754 miles), urban community centres, (4,049), coastal community centres (79) and thana training development centres (390) were constructed or repaired.

The significance of these activities is more than apparent. Not less than 103.6 million man-days of labour were provided during 1963-65, and infusion of purchasing power made a visible impact on the rural economy.

According to one estimate, if as little as 5 per cent of the crop was saved from floods, it would mean $ 28 million worth additional production and income for farmers in one year. The expansion of transportation facilities decreased transportation charges, thereby raising prices farmers received for their produce and reducing the prices town consumers had to pay.

In West Pakistan, with its wide area (six times that ast Pakistan) and with its broad geographic and to- aphic differences, the main aim of the Programme to reduce the economic disparity that existed in the rent parts of the province.

The works Programme covered a very wide variety rojects ranging from roads in the Punjab area to ation bunds and river spurs for reclaiming land for ulture in the North Western parts of West Pakistan ater catchments, underground water channels and s in the Baluchistan desert. The Programme also ded schools, dispensaries and community centres to meet the requirements of the rural population.

During 1965-66, Pilot Project areas were established as labour intensive productive infrastructure of common facilities and community services at the Tehsil or Thana level, just above the Union councils which form the ground tier in the system of basic democracies. The community services were intended to include stationery thrashers, rice milling machines, setting up of small agricultural workshops for manufacturing and repairs of agricultural implements, organizing the local smithies for productive purposes, and utilization of other social customs and traditions for local needs.

The provincial governments also launched a comprehensive Pilot Project Areas scheme in each district under which one Union Council was selected as Pilot Project Area under the direct supervision of the Deputy Commissioner as District Project Director.

During 1965-66, the Government of West Pakistan set up four pilot project areas at a cost of $ 4 million.

In physical terms, construction and repair work completed with an allocation of $ 24 million, included kutcha roads (17,842 miles), pucca roads (742 miles), bridges and culverts (11,918 ft.), Thana Training and Community Centres (846), canals and drainage channels (953 miles), tanks (57), and parks and playgrounds (20).

The primary objective of the Works Programme, as explained earlier, is to mobilize the surplus labour force in the rural areas for constructive work at low capital cost. The Programme provides jobs right where the people live.

It is estimated that average capital, cost for providing employment is $ 120 per head in the Works programme against $ 1,050 per head average for the Second Plan. It was largely with the help of this Programme that for the first time the country could reduce unemployment (including under-employment) from an average of 22.4 per cent in 1960-61 to 20.3 per cent in 1964-65.

Further, the Programme has extended the scope of development activity in the country by bringing the village directly under its purview. Its main contribution lies in linking the village with the mainstream of development activity. The impact of this role is difficult to measure in terms of the financial allocation and expenditure.

For instance, a large part of the allocation in both East and West Pakistan has gone for the construction of rural roads, bridges and culverts. Where a few miles of roads constructed by a Union Council has linked the village to a main artery of communication, its impact on the village economy, patterns of production icentives and attitudes, and in the ultimate analysis on national income is much more than can be measured by the increase in investment.

It adds to the value of investment in the national transport programme. The same applies to the construction of drainage and irrigation channels and embankments which are of basic importance in the village economy. Without a system of planning in which villagers themselves participate, such complementary projects would be too slow to come with the result that full use of national development projects may not be made.

Above all, the Programme succeeded in inducing a system of planning from below. It has involved a multitude of people spread over remote areas of the country in the task of translating their own desires and ambitions for national development into concrete projects. This broad-based participation in the process of planning by the people whose ways of life are directly affected by economic development is the greatest gain of this programme.

A group of villagers are visited by Government teams and doctors for periodic check-ups.

SEATO opens its doors to scholars

A new programme is being launched by SEATO designed especially for young scholars with an interest in South-East Asian affairs.

Called the SEATO Internship Programme, and open to nationals of all member countries, its purpose is to provide an opportunity for intensive first-hand study of the aims and activities of SEATO and its role in this part of the world.

Interns will, during the course of the eight-week training period, receive orientation in four of the SEATO offices: Research, Cultural and Economic Affairs, Community Development and Public Information.

They will also be given interviews with senior SEATO officials and assigned specific topics for study and research befitting their individual academic background and special interests.

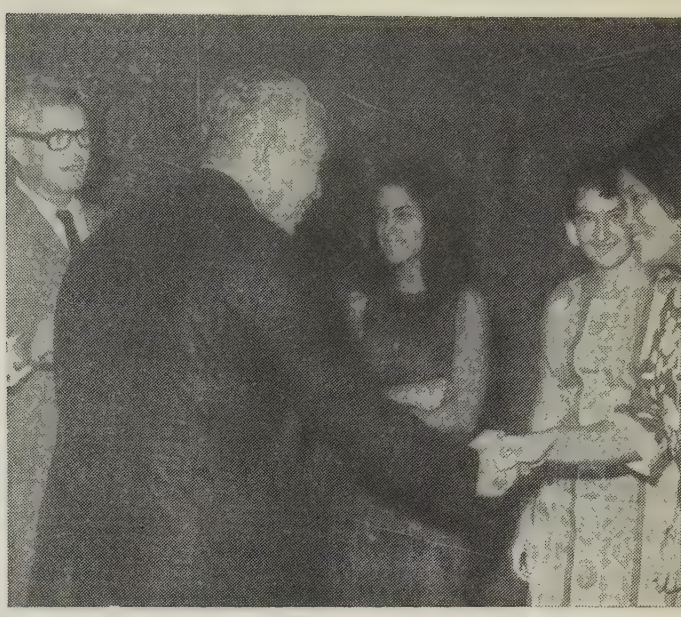
Familiarization visits to the various SEATO projects are also part of the programme, an informal version of which has, in fact, been in operation since as far back as 1962.

For the present, not more than two interns will be accepted at one time. Applicants should be well advanced towards completion of a college degree or already possess one. Applications should be forwarded through the respective Foreign Ministries or Embassies and not sent to SEATO Headquarters.

Application may be made at any time.

As voluntary workers, the interns will have to bear all the expenses, with SEATO providing training staff and working facilities and, when available, transport for field visits within Thailand.

Upon successful completion of the eight-week course (which may in meritorious cases be extended), the interns will be awarded certificates signed by the Secretary-General of SEATO.



SEATO Secretary-General Jesus M. Vargas is pictured here congratulating Miss Oonta Pradatsundarasara after presenting her with a certificate recording the completion of an internship of two months at SEATO Headquarters. Miss Judith Ann Rugg, of Palo Alto, California, and Miss Julie Savage, of Sydney, Australia, who also received certificates from General Vargas are shown, centre and second from right. At left is the former Deputy Director of the SEATO Public Information Office, Mr. A.D.M. Curnow.

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U.K. FUNDS AID VIET-NAM VICTIMS

More than £250,000 had been subscribed by the British public for civilian victims of the Viet-Nam war as the nation-wide appeal went into its second month recently.

In addition to £40,000 spent on urgent supplies of all types, a further £150,000 has been allocated for refugees and relief projects.

The British Government, which also gave £250,000 to provide medical supplies for Viet-Nam, is sending another fully equipped ambulance with drugs and dressings, two trucks and a trailer, refrigerators, blood plasma, vaccines, antibiotics and other items. It is also financing a British medical team of doctors and nurses which has been operating in Viet-Nam for the past 18 months.

BIRD'S EYE VIEW FOR POLICE PATROLS

TWENTY-two new helicopters and eighteen patrol boats provided to the Thai National Police Department under the terms of the U.S. assistance programme were dedicated in a ceremony staged at Paknam, near Bangkok, recenthy.

His Holiness, the Supreme Patriarch of Thailand, anointed the new equipment and was later flown back to Bangkok in one of the new helicopters.

The Deputy Minister of Interior and Director-General of the Police Department, General Prasert Rujirawongse, and American Ambassador Leonard Unger participated in the ceremony, which was held at the Marine Police Headquarters.

The new helicopters will be flown by the Aviation Division of the Thai National Police Department.

Fifteen of the eighteen patrol vessels turned over to the Marine Police were built in Thailand and equipped with engines, radio equipment and other fittings provided by the United States. The three other boats were constructed entirely in the U.S.

His Holiness the Supreme Patriarch of Thailand is pictured above anointing the 22 helicopters recently provided to the Thai National Police Department under the United States assistance programme, in a traditional Thai blessing ceremony.

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The U.S. Ambassador, Leonard Unger, presented certificates to the twenty-six Police Department pilots who have completed helicopter training in the United States. The total value of the helicopters, pilot training, and the U.S. contribution to the patrol boats was almost $6½ million.

The Ambassador paid tribute to "the contributions which the Thai National Police Department is making to the national purposes of the Thai Government and its people. Security and peace on their own soil have been the cherished aspiration of the Thai people for many centuries.

"Today, they are determined to achieve this by their own efforts and by their own efforts to strike

down the Communist insurgency." The Ambassador urged close co-operation and coordination between the Royal Thai Air Force, the Police Department and the Royal Thai Army in the use of their helicopter capabilities."

General Prasert pointed out that "the subversive and military activities in the border areas require the combined efforts of the Police and Military to suppress the Communists. These boats and helicopters are vitally needed to provide appropriate support to the Royal Thai Police."

The Director-General of the Police Department thanked the United States for its support and noted that "the Communists would use every means, both direct and indirect, to overthrow governments of the free countries. Your support to Thailand does not benefit Thailand alone, but also the entire free world," he said. (USIS)

ITEMS IN BRIEF

SEATO post for Holyoake's press aide

Mr. Melvin J. Taylor arrived in Bangkok last month to take up a new appointment as SEATO Deputy Director of Public Information, succeeding Mr. Anthony Curnow, now with the UN International Labour Organization in Geneva.

Mr. Taylor held the post of Chief Press and Research Officer to the Prime Minister of New Zealand, the Right Hon. Keith Holyoake, from 1965 until his present assignment to SEATO.

A graduate of Wellington College, Mr. Taylor started his career in journalism, and from 1945 to 1954 worked for several newspapers. In 1954 he won the National Cowan Memorial Prize for good journalism.

Joining the new Zealand Goverhment Publicity Division in the same year, he subsequently served as Public Relations Officer to various Cabinet Ministers, before coming to the Office of the Prime Minister.

Mr. Taylor is pictured on arrival at Bangkok Airport with Mr. William W. Copeland, SEATO Director of Public Information, and two of Mr. Taylor's three children.

U.K. ADVISER FOR THAI P.R.D. SCHOOL

A new arrival in Thailand recently was Mr. C.N. Lawrence, who is to spend a year in Thailand as Public Relations Adviser to the School of Public Relations, Bangkok.

His duties will be to advise and make appropriate recommendations in order to assist the running of the school and to take part himself in the training programmes.

Mr. Lawrence was Chief Information Officer in Northern Rhodesia between 1955 and 1961 since when he has been employed as Director of studies in a well known UK firm of Public Relations consultants.

Mr. Lawrence's appointment has been arranged by the Thai and British Governments under the Colombo Plan. (BIS)

Thai tax men visit Australia

Two senior officials of the Thai Board of Tax Supervision recently completed a three-week study tour of taxation methods in Australia.

They are the Director-General of the Board, Luang Norakitch Borihara, and M.R. Kasemsri, a senior Board officer. They visited Australia under the provisions of the Colombo Plan.

In Canberra, they inspected the operations of the Taxation Branch of the Australian Treasury. In both Canberra and Adelaide they held discussions with experts in the Australian Department of Customs and Excise. (AIS.)

VARGAS HOST TO ITALIAN AMBASSADOR

SEATO Secretary-General, Lt. Gen. Jesus Vargas, played host on April 11 to H.E. Mr. Andrea Ferrero, Italian Ambassador to Thailand pictured above, left, and Mr. A. Pieroni, an Italian journalist from the Corriera Della Sera, who was spending a few days in Bangkok as part of an observation tour of South-East Asia.

U.K. GIVES MEDICAL EQUIPMENT

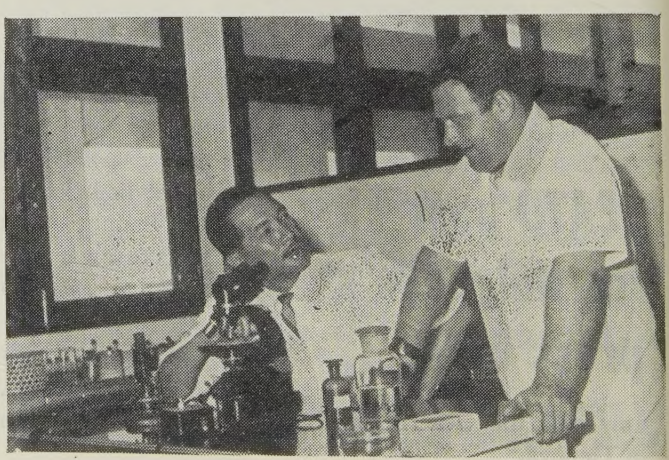
Research equipment worth about £7,300 is being provided by Britain for the Faculty of Tropical Medicine in Bangkok. It will be used by students reading for M. Sc. and Ph. D. degrees and those taking the diploma course in tropical medicine and hygiene which is open to nationals of other South-East Asian countries as well as Thais.

The apparatus includes binocular microscopes, stereomicroscope, a refrigerated centrifuge and a deep-freeze.

This is the latest development in the long British association with the Faculty. Many of the Thai doctors in the Faculty of Tropical Medicine studied for postgraduate degrees at the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine in England. Others are studying there now, some under the auspices of the World Health Organization, others under the Colombo Plan. The close relationship built up over the years between these two institutes continues to evolve, and recent developments reflect the increased scope for sophisticated research projects and for preventive as well as clinical medicine in Thailand.

In May, Dr. D. Thurnham, a biochemist, also from the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, is coming to Thailand to advise on the setting up of a bio-chemistry and research department, with especial reference to nutrition, and to help train Thai staff.

In the picture below are Prof. Chamlong Harina, (SEATED) Dean of the Faculty Tropical Medicine in Bangkok and Dr. Dion Bell, with one of the new microscopes supplied by the U.K. (BIS)



On your Bookshelf

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RIFFITH, Samuel B. The Chinese People's Liberation Army. New York, McGraw-Hill, 1967. xiv, 398p. 355.0951

YDE, Douglas. The Roots of Guerrilla Warfare. London, Bodley Head, 1968. 159p. 355.425

LEIFER, Michael. Cambodia; the Search for Security. New York, Praeger, 1967. ix, 209p. 327.596

NAIRN, Ronald. International Aid to Thailand; the New Colonialism? New Haven, Yale University Press, 1966. vi, 229p. 338.91593.

SALISBURY, Harrison E. Behind the Lines—Hanoi. December 23, 1966 — January 7, 1967. New York, Harper & Row, 1967. x, 243., illus. 959.9

SINGH, Lalita Prasad. The Politics of Economic Cooperation in Asia; a study of Asian international organizations. Columbia, University of Missouri Press, 1966. xiii, 271p. 338.91

SEATO PUBLICATIONS

(The following publications may be obtained, on request, from the Public Information Office, SEATO Headquarters, P.O. Box 517, Bangkok, Thailand.)

SEATO Annual Report 1966-67 (English, Thai) — by Lt. Gen. Jesus M. Vargas, Secretary-General of SEATO.

SEATO: 1954-1964 (Thai) — A pictorial and written review of 10 years of SEATO progress.

Story of SEATO (English, Thai)
Information pamphlet on SEATO with notes on member countries.

Manila Pact and Pacific Charter
Texts of the South-East Asia Collective Defence Treaty and the Pacific Charter, with explanatory notes.

Gandhara Sculpture in Pakistan (English, Thai)
The origin and development of Gandhara art.

Aspects of the History, Culture and Religions of Pakistan
Lectures by Dr. Ishtiaq Hussain Qureshi, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Karachi, as a travelling lecturer under the SEATO Cultural Program.

Interpretative Translations of Thai Poets
by M.R. Seni Pramoj.

SEATO Activities Under the Cultural Relations Program
SEATO activities from 1957-1964 in the field of education.

Post-graduate Studies in Asian SEATO Countries
A guide for applicants for SEATO post-graduate scholarships.

Collective Security: Shield of Freedom (Revised, 1963)
The nature and scope of the various collective security pacts linking 41 nations of the Free World. Foreword by Mr. Pote Sarasin, former Secretary-General of SEATO. 165 pp.

Medical
Research into Disease—I (Revised): Cholera (Pakistan—SEATO Cholera Research Laboratory).
Research into Disease — II: The Search for Health (SEATO medical projects in Thailand).
Research into Disease—III: Malaria (SEATO Medical Research Laboratory, Bangkok).

Community Development
Report of the SEATO Seminar on Community Development, July 19-23, 1965.

Skilled Workers for the Armed Forces (English, Thai)
A description of the SEATO Military Technical Training School, Bangkok.

Training Workers for Developing Industries (English, Thai)
An account of the SEATO Skilled Labour Project in Pakistan, the Philippines and Thailand.

Posters:
Better Communications for Better Living (English, Thai)
Skilled Hands for National Progress (English, Thai)
The Painter's View of his Country — I
Good Health Key to National Prosperity
Highway To Health (SEATO-Cholera Research Laboratory, Dacca).

Communist Economic Subversion: A Reappraisal
by Dr. Hans Heymann Jr. A discussion of the growing Communist reliance on economic measures as tools of foreign policy.

Peking on Revolution
Extracts from speeches and articles on the 90th anniversary of the birth of Lenin indicating the demand for revolutionary uprising.

Communism in Decline: the Huk Campaign
by Lt. Gen. Jesus M. Vargas.

Defeating Communist Insurgency
by Sir Robert Thompson (Thai translation)

Printed by Chaveng Chavengthamarat at the Thai Sambhand Printing Press, 62-64, Fuang Nakorn Road, Bangkok, April 1968

DELEGATES ARE PICTURED HERE AROUND THE CONFERENCE TABLE IN PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND, AT THE OPENING SESSION OF SEATO'S THIRTEENTH COUNCIL OF MINISTERS' MEETING ON APRIL 2.